The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,227, New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash .....As. 4

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FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.—The well known Passenger Ship EARL BALCARRAS, 1488 Tons, Charles Symonds, Commander, has first-rate accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

ERMINGTON & Co.

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TO SAIL PUNCTUALLY ON THE 28TH OF MARCH.—Messrs. Money, Wigram & Son's full poop Frigate built Ship MINERVA, 829 Tons, W. H. Merryman, Commander, has superior accommodation for Saloon passengers. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., or to Captain Merryman on Board.

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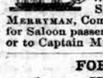


THE Fine British-built Clipper Ship LOBELIA, A 1 for 13 years, Henry Joslin, Commander. To Sail about the 15th of April. This ship has superior accommodation for First or Second Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to W. A. Graham and Co., or to the Captain on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 25TH MARCH. Carries an experienced Surgeon. The splendid Clipper Ship RED JACKET, 2030 tons register, William Billing, Commander. This Ship, belonging to the White Star line of Australian Packets, is celebrated for her rapid passages. She has excellent accommodation for passengers, and her Cabins are fully furnished with Bedding, Linen, and every requisite.

Apply to Captain Billing on board, or to

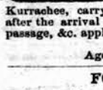
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents.

FOR HAVRE.

TO SAIL ON THE 25TH APRIL NEXT.—The Teak-built Ship FAIRLIE, Captain Stephens. For Freight, apply to

S. TYABJEE & Co.,
9, Rampart Row.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Screw Steamer GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For freight, passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 25th March, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

19th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain Masson, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz. :—

On Saturday the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

19th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company's New Steamer "CORINGA" en route from Calcutta to Bombay, will leave Cochin about the 31st instant, touching at the usual Ports on the Coast. For full particulars apply as follows :—

Cochin.—Messrs. LAWSON, BROTHERS & Co.
Calicut.—Mr. ANDREWS.
Cannanore.—Mr. SHUNK.
Mangalore.—Messrs. R. DAWSON & Co.
Compta.—Mr. FERNANDEZ.
Goa.—Mr. GOMEZ.
Vingorla.—
Rutnagherry.—
Bombay.—W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. and B. S. N. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

FOR MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSSORAH.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to

HAJEE ZAINAL ABADEEN SHIRAZEE

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen in charge, will leave for the above Port, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 10 A. M. positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

COHEN & CO.

TERMS CASH.—Have on Commission Sale, Spotted Shirtings, Stilton Cheese, Champagne, Sherry of Sorts, Ginger Wine, Silver and Gold Watches, Silver Chains, an invoice of Gold Edged Forcelainware, &c. &c.

Also,

A pair fine Black Cape Cart Carriage Horses.
An Excellent Grey Saddle Horse, Self Driving Phaeton.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A Carriage and Pair.
27, Medow Street.

ON SALE.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Tardeo.

SUPPORTED by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Captain J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
W. S. Sebright Green, Esq., Secretary.

MESS AND DOMESTIC STORES.

DWYER & Co., Mess and General Agents, Forbes Street, Bombay, beg respectfully to draw the attention of the Civil and Military Services, and the Public generally, to their stock of

FRESH STORES FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Received ex "Cleadon,"

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Messrs. John Gillon & Co.'s famous preserved Provisions in tins, Jams, Jellies, Shortbread, Confectionary 2 lbs. bottles, Mountain Dew, &c., &c.

WINES, LIQUEURS, ALE, &c.,
of the choicest and most approved brands—

Imported from China expressly for Constituents.

Finest Flowery Pekoe, in chests of 50 lbs. and boxes of 7½ lbs., Crystallized Sugar, Bengal ditto, Camphor Wood Trunks of sizes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Trays, &c., &c.

*** Price Lists supplied on application.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PRINCE ALBERT FUND are requested to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank.

BHAWOO DAJEE,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Joint Secretaries to the V. M. & G's Committee.

Town Hall, 20th March 1862.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, the 21st March, no Performance.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd March, a Performance for the Million, of Equestrian and Acrobatic Performances, to commence at half past 8, Doors open half hour previous.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Under the Patronage of the Hon'ble W. E. Frere.

MR. F. BURY'S last appearance on the Bombay Stage. The Manager begs to announce that under the above kind Patronage, he will have the honor of re-appearing on THURSDAY next, the 27th March 1862, in the Petite Comedy, entitled

"DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES,"

and the Farce of

"A NIGHT AT NOTTING HILL."

A Farewell address by Mr. Bury will be delivered on this occasion.

N. B.—All applications for Dress Circle Tickets to be made to the Manager of the Theatre. Tickets for Stalls, Upper Tier and Pit will be procurable at the Office of *The Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*. Dress Circle Tickets Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 3. Upper Tier Rs. 2, Pit Rs. 1.

F. BURY,
Manager.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, beg to inform that they have removed from No. 14, to No. 3, Medow Street, above Mrs. Hern, Milliner, near Forbes Street.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON may be consulted at his Office on the Ground-floor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

HENRY WASHINGTON.

17th March, 1862.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5 Tons Galvanized Sheeting Iron, suitable for Roofing. For full particulars apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.,
Fort.

FINEST EDINBURGH OATMEAL.

IN TINS of 7 lbs. prepared expressly for McCombie, & Wright, Bombay, by Messrs. Hamilton and Arthur, Lady Grange Mills, Glasgow.

For Sale at the Rooms of

McCOMBIE& WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL KNOWN RACE HORSE LUCIFER, may be seen at Mr. T. Ginger's Stable, on the Girgaum Road.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcatcher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bay well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to Mr. Johnstone on the premises.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS FOR 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.—The Acts of the Legislative Council of India of 1860. With Abstracts and Index. By W. Theobald, Esq., Barrister Supreme Court.—Price Rs. 11½.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

STEAM ENGINE & BOILERS COMPLETE.

FOR SALE—a 30-Horse Power Stationary High Pressure Engine, with two Cornish Boilers and all necessary connections.

For full particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.

AN OPEN CARRIAGE in good order by *Silk* and *Brown* of Long Acre. A pair of Bay Arab Horses with Harness. A Bubion Milch Cow and Calf, also a quantity of Shiraz Wine, the Property of Lieut. Lloyd. Apply to Eduljee Jamsetjee, Forbes Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PUNCH'S HISTORY OF THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

RE-ISSUE OF "PUNCH." In Volumes, boards, uncut. Monthly; and in Double Vols., cloth gilt, Alternate Months. "For several years it has been a source of earnest inquiry from correspondents in every quarter of the globe, whether "Punch" from its commencement could not be had at a price within reach of persons of moderate means. It is urged that, extending as it does over a period of twenty years; embracing as it were a complete History of the Times; and illustrating with rare fidelity the various social and political changes of the period, "Punch" forms a valuable source of reference as well as amusement. But to those especially to whom the early years of "Punch" are unknown, its re-publication at a moderate price would be most acceptable.

The Proprietors, influenced by these considerations, have determined to re-issue "Punch" from its commencement in 1841 to the end of 1860. At the same time, feeling that many of the past allusions are obscure, if not forgotten, they propose to prefix an Introduction to each volume, which will furnish a Key to the events referred or commented on: thereby perpetuating in its original freshness the wit and humour which have made "Punch" so famous throughout all lands."

In arranging this re-issue, two modes of publication have been adopted. One in Monthly Volumes, each containing the Numbers for half-a-year, with the edges uncut so as to enable purchasers to re-bind them according to their fancy.

The other, in Volumes, published every alternate month, and containing the Numbers for a year, so that each year will form a distinct volume. As, however, "Punch" was commenced in July, 1841, the Volume for that year half the size of the other.

The Volumes issued during the past year are as follows :—

			Rs	A.
February	28.—Vol. I., in paper covers		3	12
,,	,,	Vol. I. (1841), cloth, gilt edges	4	8
March	31.—Vol. II., in paper covers only.		3	12
April	30.—Vol. III., in paper covers		3	12
,,	The double Volume for 1842, II. and III. together		8	0
May	31.—Vol. IV. only		3	12
June	30.—Vol. V.		3	12
,,	The double Volume for 1843, IV. and V. together		8	0
July	31.—Vol. VI. only		3	12
August	31.—Vol. VII.		3	12
,,	The double Volume for 1844, VI. and VII. together		8	0
September	30.—Vol. VIII. only		3	12
October	31.—Vol. IX.		3	12
,,	The double Volume for 1845, VIII. and IX. together		8	0
November	30.—Vol. X. only		3	12
December	31.—Vol. XI.		3	12
,,	The double Volume for 1846, X. and XI. together		8	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CRICKET KIT.

A FRESH batch of the following Articles, from DUKE and Sons, has just been received :—

		Rs.
BALLS.—P. R'd treble seam	Each	6½
Common double seam	,,	4½
BATS.—All Cane handles, plain	,,	13½
Malacca ditto, polished	,,	10½
No. 1 Men's Match, polished	,,	7½
Ditto plain	,,	6½
STUMPS.—Match, brass ferrul'd	Per Set	8½
Match, brass bound	,,	6½

Also—

CLAPSHAW'S BATS	Each	6½
RACKET KIT.		
RACKETS, very superior	Each	15
BALLS	Per doz.	2½

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Fort.

S. D'ESPERANCE & Co.

WHOLESALE, AND RETAIL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT—The Gentlemen of Bombay will find this an excellent opportunity to purchase every description of DRESS guaranteed of the very best material, and at the lowest possible prices for cash.

S. D'E. & Co. having just received from England per Overland mail—

A large and well selected stock, consisting of a variety of West of England Woollen Cloths, Fancy Tweeds, Flannels, &c. adapted for the climate. Also, a new stock of Hats, and from the best manufacturers.

S. D'E. & Co. particularly call the attention of gentlemen, to their black Silk Dress Hat, which cannot be surpassed in quality.

A quantity of white Cambric and Long Cloth Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Hosiery, Wool Wrappers, Railway Rugs, Silk, Alpacca and Gingham Umbrellas.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.
(Fresh Arrival.)

Patent Leather Boots, Elastic Sides.
Prunella Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes, various.
Every description of Military and Naval Uniforms *to order*, much lower in price, than any other Establishment.
Staff Officers supplied on very moderate Terms.
Tailors supplied with cut lengths.

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY BUSINESS of the undersigned is carried on at his Offices in Apollo Street, facing the Government Secretariate.

H. G. BRIGGS.

Bombay, March 11th, 1862.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on the 25th instant, the piece of Sea ground at the bottom of Khumballa Hill, between the "Beehive" and "Vaucluse" with the right of reclamation.

W. D'OYLY.
Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 13th March 1862.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

TO LET.

FOR THE NEXT SEASON—"THE BRIARS" on the Mahableshwur Hills, furnished. For particulars, apply to Messrs. *Treacher & Co.*, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs, Remington & Co.s Cotton Screw.

Apply to Manockjee Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st March to 31st May.—At Matheran. A small but comfortably well-furnished Bungalow "Hill Cottage" situated at Matheran, almost upon the Bottle point and commanding an excellent view of Lucsia point, of the plains of Choak point and a splendid view of the Bazar. Rent Moderate.—Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
House, Commission and General Agents, &c.
No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane No. 2.

TO LET.—UPPER ROOMS of a new Building, in Church Lane, No. 1, and Four other Houses and Godowns, Fort. Also two Bungalows in Middle Colaba, commanding an excellent view of the Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE—Wines, Beer, Brandy, &c. of best qualities, and at moderate prices. Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by remittances. Apply to Messrs. N. Sorabjee & Co.

PURSHOTUM FAKERJEE,

SIGN BOARD PAINTER,

Kalbadavi Road, next to Jaffer Sulliman's Godown.

AMERICAN SCENERY IN THE STEREOSCOPE.

THE following PICTURES on Glass and Paper are now for sale at the Photographic Rooms of the undersigned.

GLASS SLIDES.

Table Rock.	Ice Bridge.
Below Table Rock.	Rapids from Lunar Island.
Tarupin Tower Niagara	On Lunar Island.
Horse Shoe Falls do.	Lunar Island Scenery.
Suspension Bridge.	American Falls.
From foot of Biddle Stairs.	Point View Summer.
Ice Cave behind Horse Shoe Falls.	Ship *Canada* at Sea. Ice Ridge and Falls.

PAPER SLIDES.

Quebec City.	Table Rock from the Falls
From Lunar Island.	Underneath Goat Island.
Lunar Island from Goat Island.	Below Table Rock.
From Point View.	Table Rock and Falls.
From Tarupin Tower.	Horse Shoe Falls.
Lunar Island Bridge.	Tarupin Tower.
	Laureate Falls Quebec.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
No. 1, Church Gate.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,
Received Per Steamer "Jeddo."

ADAM BEDE, new cheap edition	Rs.	4 0
FIELD EXERCISES, edition 1861, considerably altered, 8vo		3 0
Ditto. Ditto. Pocket edition		1 0
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS, by Wilkie Collins		3 12
ON DROPSY, by W. R. Basham M. D.		6 12
STUDENT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE		6 12
DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S PRIVATE DIARY, 3 vols		21 0
YEAR BOOK OF FACTS 1862		3 12
MARRYAT'S PACHA OF MANY TALES		1 12
,, RATTLIN THE REEFER		1 12
,, NEWTON FORSTER		1 12
,, MIDSHIPMAN EASY		1 12
,, JACOB FAITHFUL		1 12
HORSES AND HOUNDS, by Scratator		1 8
CAPTAIN FANCOURT, by Dr. Millingen		1 8
COLLEGE LIFE, by Cuthbert Bede		1 0
THE FATHERS OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY, by Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford		12 0
ELKERTON RECTORY, and twenty years in the Church. In 1 vol. By Mr. Froude		3 12
A SANSKRIT MANUAL, by Monier Williams		4 4
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, by J. G. Kohl, 2 vols		12 0
A STRANGE STORY, by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton 2 vols		18 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PER "SALSETTE."

RECEIVED OVERLAND.—The Edinburgh Review for Jan. 1862. Rs. 4 8
The Quarterly Review ditto. 4 8
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. 44, July, December 1861 4 8
Ranking's Abstract of Medical Science, vol. 34, ditto 4 12
The Family Friend, July—December 1861 2 0
Chamber's Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences, vol. 3 13 8
Ditto Journal, vol. 16, July—Dec. 1861 3 8
Illustrated London News, vol. 39 ditto 13 8
Punch, vol. 41, ditto 6 8
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 4, ditto 5 12
Sunday at Home, 1861 4 8
Leisure Hour, 1861 4 8
Reynolds' Miscellany, vol. 27, July—Dec. 1861. 3 0
London Journal, vol. 34, ditto 3 8
Percival's Hippopathology, 6 parts 53 12
Many Thoughts on Many Things: being a treasury of reference, &c. &c. By H. Southgate. 3rd Edition 9 8
Essays in History and Art. By R. H. Patterson, author of "New Revolution: or, the Napoleonic Policy in Europe" 9 0
Notes on the Chase of the Wild Red Deer in the counties of Devon & Somerset, &c. By C. P. Collyns 12 0
Medals of the British Army, and how they were won. By T. Carter. Division III. India, China, &c. 5 8
The Tiger Slayer. By G. Aimard 2 12
The Proverbs of Scotland. By A. Hislop 4 8
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The Border Rifles. By G. Aimard 2 12
The Fire Ships. A tale of the last naval war. 3 vols. By W. H. G. Kingston 21 0
The Illustrated Finger-Post: a handy book of terms, phrases, epithets, cognomens, allusions, &c., in connection with universal history, &c. &c. By E. Sheiton 2 12
Beaten Paths, and those who trod them. 2 vols. By D. Grattan 15 12
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Prairie Flower: Adventures on the Indian border. By G. Aimard 2 12
Thirty-Three Years in Tasmania and Victoria. By G. T. Lloyd 6 8

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wines, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. LEWIS S. THOMAS, is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1862.

CANNING TESTIMONIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Calcutta held at the Town Hall, on the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of testifying their respect and gratitude to Lord Canning, for his general administration of the country, it was resolved among other things, that a Statue should be erected in the City of Calcutta as a Memorial of his Lordship's successful administration of the British Indian Empire, and that the Inhabitants of Bombay, Madras, Oudh, the North-west, the Central Provinces and the Punjab; should be invited to join in the proposed Testimonial.

The following Gentlemen were appointed to be a Committee to receive subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Statue, and carrying out the object of the resolutions :—

Rajah Radha Khanto Bahadoor.
Rajah Kally Kissena Bahadoor.
Rajah Protapchunder Sing Bahadoor.
Rajah Suttoshurn Ghosaul Bahadoor.
His Highness the Rajah of Kuperthallah.
The Hon'ble Sir B. Frere, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Cecil Beadon.
The Hon'ble Rajah Dinkar Rao Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble Rajah Deonarain Singh Bahadoor.
Rajah Narendro Kishen Bahadoor.
Baboo Ramanauth Tagore.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
Baboo Heraldl Seal.
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Baboo Kissoreechunder Mitter.
Baboo Horroe Mohun Sein.
A. R. Young, Esq.
Hon'ble A. Eden.
Gowar Sutty Nundo Ghosaul Bahadoor.
Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq.
Moonshee Ameer Ali.
Moloobee Abdool Luteif.
Baboo Jottendro Mohun Tagore.
Baboo Ramaprosad Roy, Member and Secretary.
Baboo Kristo Dass Paul Assistant Secretary.

Gentlemen desirous to subscribe to the Canning Testimonial are requested to send in their Contributions to the undersigned, at the Office of the British Indian Association, No. 1, Larkins Lane, Calcutta.

C. STEPHEN & SONS.

TAKE this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS'
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

T. WILLIAMSON,

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER,—Hair Cut at the Shop Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses ,, 2

A Supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand.

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, warranted to cure the Asthma in 15 days at furthest, Rs. 2½ per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2 per dozen.
No. 31, Medow Street, Fort.

NEW BOOKS.—RECEIVED YESTERDAY Per "Jeddo."

A Manual of Civil Engineering. By W. J. M. Rankine, C. E., &c. Illustrated	Rs.	12 0
Confessions of an English Opium-Eater. By T. De Quincey		3 4
Adam Bede. By G. Eliot. Cheap Edn		4 8
The Queen of Hearts. By Wilkie Collins		3 12
The Words of the Angels, &c. By R. Stier, D.D.		2 12
Year Book of Facts, 1862		3 12
Dombey and Son. By Charles Dickens		5 12
Christian Thought and Work: a series of morning meditations on passages of Scripture. By W. L. Alexander, D. D., Edinburgh		3 12
The private Diary of Richard, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K. G., 3 vols		21 0
Leaves from the Diary of a Law Clerk. By "Waters."		0 12
Olive Blake's Good Work. A Novel, 3 vols. By J. Masterson		21 0
The Ogilvies. A Novel		1 8
Captain Fancourt. By Dr. Mullingen		1 8
Recreative Science: a record and remembrancer of intellectual observation. 3 vols., very handsomely bound		18 0
Leonard Harlowe; or the Game of Life. By "Waters."		0 12
The Bushrangers. By Chas. Rowcroft		1 8
Notes in North Africa, &c. By W. J. Windham		3 12
The St. Aubyns of St. Aubyn 2 vols. By author of "Charley Nugent."		11 4
Cabinet Pictures. Engraved from the best works of Modern Artists		6 8
College Life. By Author of "Verdant Green		0 12
The City Banker. By Author of "Whitefriars"		1 8
The Pilot. By J. F. Cooper		0 12
Peter Simple. By Captain Marryatt		0 12
The Cloister and the Hearth: a tale of the Middle Ages. By Charles Reade. 4 vols		21 0
Hart's Annual Army List, 1862		15 12
Official Monthly Army List, February		1 4
The Horse in the Stable and in the Field, &c. By Stonehenge		13 8
Neville on Hydraulic Formulæ. 2nd Edition		12 0
Infantry, Field Exercise. New Edn. Jan. 1862.		0 12
Diet of European Soldiers in India, &c. &c. By A. E. T. Longhurst, H. M. 13th L. I.		2 4
Arnold's 2nd Latin Book, and Practical Grammar		3 0

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE NIZAM: His History and Relations with the British Government. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, Map, and Plan. By Henry George Briggs, Secretary, Bombay Municipality...Rs. 22-8

REVIEWS OF THE PRESS.

This work is a valuable addition to Indian historical literature, a book of much which, up to the appearance of these volumes, has been obscure to the general reader and contains information in an accessible and agreeable form which has hitherto been hidden in the Government archives requiring much care and patience to collate. The future searcher into the past history of India, especially of that portion relating to the struggles of England and France in the Southern Peninsula to gain the ascendancy over the rulers of the several states comprised therein, will find his task greatly lightened by a reference to Briggs's "Nizam."—*Calcutta Englishman.*

We gladly hail the work because it appears to occupy worthily a vacuum that has long existed in Indian History. * * * The Nizam is now the greatest and the last of our Mussulman Allies, certainly the only one with whom our friendship dates for nearly a century back, because the trifling misunderstandings between us have never proceeded to actual warfare. Mr. Briggs states that the Nizam Ally was the first of his race who sought the English, we much fear that he was also the best, for, if report is to be believed, since then the Dewan or Minister has been the real power of the State; the appointment by whom has been no unfrequent bone of contention between the Resident and the Nizam. However both parties seem to be aware of the uses of the other and long may our friendship last with the ancient Ally who has been our friend in many a war and which possesses the still greater recommendation that the connection commenced when our power was very small. We sincerely trust that when all other memorials of the great East India Company have passed away or are purposely effaced, their successors may at least preserve this one memento of those who gave them their Indian Empire, and has the work in question will enable its readers to obtain, at a small expense of time and trouble, a correct knowledge of the commencement of our connection with the Deccan, we strongly recommend it to our new officials who might consider it time and trouble thrown away to acquire their information from original sources. * * We can safely promise to those who read it that Mr. Briggs's work, The Nizam, will afford them both entertainment and instruction if they are ignorant of the subject—if they are conversant with it they will find much pleasure in renewing their acquaintance with scenes and things that only remain to them in memory.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

A valuable contribution to the political annuals of India. * * * The history of the working of the subsidiary alliance in the Court of the Nizam forms by far the most interesting and valuabl portion of Mr. Brigg's work. It embraces a review of the character and policy of the several British Residents from the days of Kennaway and Kirkpatrick down to General Low and Colonel Davidson; as well as a history of the whole period down almost to yesterday; together with copies of the several treaties that have been made from time to time between the Governor General and the Nizam.—*Madras Athenæum and Statesmen.*

Useful for reference.—*Bombay Saturday Review.*

There is a mass of valuable information in the book about the past history of the Deccan. * * By bringing together the sum of our knowledge of the history of the Nizam, Mr. Briggs has rendered valuable service and saved the enquirer the trouble of searching, perhaps in vain, through the different works of Elphinstone, Mill, Grant Duff, Kaye, &c., for the information he wants.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Copies for Sale at the following :

Gazette Press	Apollo Street.
Vulcan Press	Apollo Street.
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Messrs. Treacher &Co	Karrachee.
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ADVERTISEMENT.

A NATIVE CHRISTIAN WIDOW is desirous of meeting with employment as Governess to Young Children in either an European, Armenian, Jewish, or a Parsee family, understands Marathi, Portuguese, and English. Address E. M. care of the Office of this Paper.

NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of the Estate and Effects of the late Mr. Conductor A. Knox, of the Ordnance Department, Bombay Establishment, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Mr. William Maidment, and Mr. James Vitters of Bombay. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property of any kind belonging to the above Estate, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to the undersigned, or within three months from this date.

WILLIAM MAIDMENT.
JAMES VITTERS.

Bombay, 6th March 1862.

W. HANNAH & CO.,

CARDPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.—Orders for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.

Terms moderate, prices for cash only.

No. 4, Medow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 21st March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight....	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 13/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do.	Nominal.
Calcutta	Sight	Par.
Madras	30 days' sight....	20¼
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 212½ per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	72 Prem. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	72 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	16¾
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	15
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33½ with Divd.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p.sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company ...	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 600 Div.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Western Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manekjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
Loan 1835-36	99½
Loan 1842-43	89½
Loan 1854-55	89½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	101½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

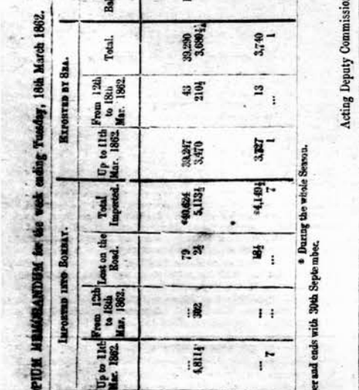
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Ounces	,, 230 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204
Bar Silver	,, 106 03/16
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .....£3 7s.	6d. to £3 10s. 0d.
(Seeds) .....£2 0s.	0d. Nominal.
To London (Cotton) .....£2 15s.	0d. to £2 17s 6d.
,, (Seeds) .....£2 12s.	6d.
To China	no offers.
To Clyde	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (March 19th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	220 to 222
New Dholleras, ...	,,	219 to 210
New Oomrawuttee	,,	203 to 204
Old Oomptas, ...	,,	181 to 181
Old Dharwar Sawginned	,,	240 to 245
New Sarsee, and Nuggur	,,	196 to 198
New Varavul	,,	192 to 193
Khandeish	,,	190 to 191
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,,	215 to 216
Dholleras ..... (Do.)	,,	193 to 194
Oomrawuttee ..... (March and April)	,,	None.
Varavula ..... (Do.)	,,	183 to 184
Dharwar Sawginned(May)	,,	253 to 254
Mangrole	,,	185 to 186
Poratchee	,,	185 to 186
Compta	,,	189 to 190
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1540 to 1542.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....at	Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 24 to 25
	,, 33 to 34



CHINA COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overand China Mail, March 1.)

HONGKONG OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

	New Patna.	Old Patna.	New Benares.	Old Benares.	Malwa.
Feb. 15 ...	$735	750	$710	740	730–735
,, 16 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, 17 ...	740	7355	710–12½	712–715	740
,, 18 ...	740	7355	710–12½	712–715	740
,, 19 ...	747½–50	7360	720–22½	.....	740
,, 20 ...	752½–55	777½	735	.....	740
,, 21 ...	755–760	775–72½	735	.....	740
,, 22 ...	755–760	775–72½	745	.....	740
,, 23 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, 24 ...	747½	780	735	.....	740
,, 25 ...	740–42½	747½–50	735	.....	740
,, 26 ...	740	770	735	.....	740
,, 27 ...	740	770	735	.....	740
,, 28 ...	750–755	770–775	735	.....	750

QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1862.

New Patna.—750$ to 755$—good demand.
Old Patna.—770$ to 775$—good demand.
New Benares.—730$ to 735$—good demand.
Malwa.—740$ to 750$—good demand.
Turkey.—545$ to 550$ nominal.
Cotton, Bombay.—12$ to 15$50.
Cotton, Calcutta.—10$ to 14$.
Cotton, Madras.—no market.
Rice, Bengal.—2$10 to 2$ 30 ; Others, 1$85 to 2$20.
Camphor.—33$ to 34$.
Saltpetre.—9$ to 10$50.
Copper Cash.—16$ to 16$50.
Gold Leaf.—100 touch, 23$80 to 28$85.
Gold Bar.—98 touch, 22$80.
Specie.—3½ per cent. premium.
Bar Silver.—9½ to 10 per cent premium.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. 5d.
Private Bills, 6s. 6d. to 4s. 5½d.
Bills with Documents, 4s. 5½d.
On Bombay, 3 days sight, Rs. 216½ to Rs. 217.
On Calcutta, Rs. 217 to Rs. 218.
Specie, at 100 touch, 9½ per cent. premium.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 23.60 per tael.
Bar Silver, 10½ per cent. premium.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s.	0d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s.	11½d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	,,
,, On demand	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight .....} 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.
Ditto at sight ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.	
4 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¾d.	,,	
3 Do. ..... at 2s.	0d.	,,	
2 Do. ..... at 1s.	11½d.	,,	
1 Do. ..... at 1s.	11½d.	,,	
On demand ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	,,	

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.	
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,	
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,	

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
,, On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2	per ct.	per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	,,	,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4	,,	,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5	,,	,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to " *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent, under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES at CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the service on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
,, 3 months' sight	2s.		
,, 2 months' sight	1s.	11½d.	
,, 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.	
,, On demand			
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services, and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same, privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rate of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Becher, Manager) for the transaction business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 7th March 1862. Manager.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 20	Bombay Castle (s)	Wadge	Hongkong 24 Feb.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat 19 March.
	Orissa (s)	Parish	Hongkong 1 Mar.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Mar. 20	Vittoria	Tate	London.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Bombay Castle*, from Hongkong.—Mrs. Wadge, and 3 children.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Mrs. Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee Albrass ; Mrs. Ardaseer Framjee ; and 187 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—Several natives.

Port Clearance.

The ship *Bartle Frere*, Nacoda, bound to Judda obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Venus*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Clodan*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Thursday, 20th March 1862.

For London.

Ramlies.—260 packages Wet Dates, 300 cwt., Enderjee Moosny.

Earl of Balcarras.—230 bags Saltpetre, 345 cwt., G. Burstall and Co. ; 2,266 bags Rapeseed, 3,399 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Pride of the Ocean.—2 cases Country Work Boxes, 103 timbers, Hormusjee Nesserwanjee ; 7 cases Wine, 21 dozens, Grey and Co. ; 219 packages Munjeets, 197½ cwt., Delavurally Nusroodin.

Cleadon.—154 numbers Coir Rope, 70 cwt., 50 bundles Coir Yarn, 1½ cwt., Khengur Govindjee.

For Liverpool.

Africa.—Loose Bones, 300 cwt., J. Fanner.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.

Richard Cobden.—125 bales Cotton, 437¼ cwt., Khatesy Tullany ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Mirchund Roopchund.

Madge Wildfire.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

Black Eagle.—8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Leckie and Co. ; 580 bundles Bhoysing 290 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Tudor.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., John Clover and Co. ; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Crombier Sons and Co. ; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt. Mooljee Mowjee.

Margaret.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Nusserwanjee Merwanjee ; 600 bags Linseed, 750 cwt., Damjee Gocul ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Grey and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmidas Hunsraz ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.

Culloden.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Duke of Wellington.—143 bales Munjeets, 496 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs., Mooljee Dhunjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Geolam Hosen Teza.

Gertrude.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., D. H Cama and Co. ; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Luckumay Rowjee ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Maneck Pandoorng.

Rephworth.—300 bags Bhoysing 375 cwt., Chuttoorbhoz Nursy.

Bosphorus.—500 bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Fernandez ; 2 cases Haberdashery, 11 pieces, S. J. Esperance and Co. ; 1 case Scarfs : Serge, 80 yards, C. Whitley ; 50 bales Cotton, 1,75 cwt., Lallchund Otumchund.

Sebastopol.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Courjee Ludha.

Bencoolen.—260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Doongersy Gangjee.

Red Jacket.—65 bales Wool, 195 cwt., Ruttonsy Goculdass.

Venus.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 Coupland and Co.

For Havre.

Istapa.—700 bags Black Pepper, 875 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall ; 50 bags Coffee, 62½ cwt., Ewart, Latham and Co.

For Clyde.

Broomielaw.—101 bales Cotton, 358½ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy ; 10 packages Bombay Furniture, Jaffer Sulliman.

For Singapore.

Bombay Merchant.—208 bundles Coir Rope, 183 cwt., Khatesy Runchore.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	... England.
204	Assyrin, 6 (paddle), Forster	... Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	... Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	... Persian Gulf.
499	Clyesnah, 2 (paddle), Walton	... River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	... Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gunboat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 screw, Batt	... Andaman Islands.
305	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	... River Indus.
812	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	... Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge	... Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	... Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William	... Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser	... Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson	... Calcutta.
610	Feore, 2 (paddle), Marsh	... River Indus.
215	Goolnar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	... Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Sewshor, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
510	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	... River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	... Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop)	... Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	... Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	... River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	... River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), Jones	... Andaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton	... Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
145	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson	... River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	... Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	... River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	... River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker	... Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	... England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams	... River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer	... Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	... Aden.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden	... Aden.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200	Ganges, Sparkes.
1500	Jeddo, E. P. G. Browne.
814	Pottinger, H. Wright.
1000	Pottinger, H. Wilkinson.
1200	Singapore, H. Toll.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

780	Swithamly, Fleming & Co.
454	Velocity, Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—March 11, Steamer *Rangoon*, Melville, from 8th March.

Do. Steamer *Feroze*, (particulars not received)..

DEPARTURES.—March 11, Ships *Brechin Castle, Goldfinder* and *Bayne*, Barque *Village Belle* and *Voyager*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 14, French Ship *Bordelaise*, from Cocanada 3rd March.

Do. Steamer *Sir James Melville*, Dixon, from Galle, 7th March.

THE FORCE OF CONTRADICTION CAN NO FARTHER GO.—To make a *Will* is the *Want* of every prudent man.—*Punch*.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

29th March.—Captain W. Llewellyn, 13th Royal Artillery, from leave, from Poona.

Do.—Captain R. Warden, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from ——

Do.—Surgeon Ferris, 17th Lancers, on medical certificate, from Secundersbad.

DEPARTURES.

18th March.—Lieut. H. C. B. Tanner, Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

19th Do.—Lieut. H. C. Hastings, 12th Regt., to rejoin, to Surat.

20th Do.—Quarter Master J. Campbell, 95th Regt., to rejoin, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Thursday, 20th March 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I. the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I. the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1862.

No. 196.—The undermentioned Officer, having completed Twenty years' service, Six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain R. P. Wardeu, 2nd March 1862.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1862.

No. 197.—The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made, subject to the approval of Her Majesty :—

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

General List.

Lieut. Henry Adolphus Hobson, from 13th April 1861, in room of Lieut. (Bt. Captain) John Miles, 3rd European Regt., promoted.

Lieut. William Arthur Salmon, from 14th May 1861, in room of Lieut. (Bt. Captain) S. J. Thorp, 3rd Eur. Regt., promoted.

Lieut. Henry Tolfrey Christie, from 19th May 1861, in room of Lieut. H. K. Bushe, 15th Regt. N. I., promoted.

Lieut. James Henry Latham Greenfield, from 4th June 1861, in room of Lieut. G. H. Bonnor, 9th Regt. N. I., retired.

Lieut. John William Garlick, from 12th June 1861, in room of Lieut. D. J. Macdonell, 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I., deceased.

Lieut. James Lawtie Fagan, from 9th July 1861, in room of Lieut. L. St. John Bell, 1st Gr. Regt. N. I., deceased.

Lieut. St. John Edward Ironsney, from 19th August 1861, in room of Lieut. (Bt. Captain) W. Bannerman, 3rd Regt. N. I., promoted.

Lieut. George Frederick Bryant, from 22nd August 1861, in room of Lieut. H. J. Hensch, 28th Regt. N. I., resigned.

Lieut. Cyril Hugh Peanycuick Ducat, from 17th September 1861, in room of Lieut. M. Boyd, 11th Regt. N. I., promoted.

Lieut. Alexander Wood, from 17th September 1861, in room of Lieut. H. Vaughan, 17th Regt. N. I., promoted.

Lieut. James Ketchen, from 24th September 1861, in room of Lieut. H. M. B. Saunders, 3rd Regt. N. I., deceased.

Lieut. John James Fraser, from 28th October 1861, in room of Lieut. (Bt. Captain) F. T. Ross, 18th Regt. N. I., promoted.

Lieut. Felix Walker Bean, from 24th November 1861, in room of Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, 3rd Eur.

pect and kindness. The journey back to Tamatave was accomplished in about a dozen days, and H. M. S. *Brisk* conveyed them to Mauritius.

Madagascar is a splendid grazing country. The sheep are fat and cheap, and its kine so good that the exportation of Malagash cows is forbidden, in the belief that Madagascar possesses the finest breed of cattle in the world, and a wish to preserve the monopoly of it. The Malagash Gylva is very varied; valuable ferns and bamboos abound: no tree, however, grows to a remarkable size. *Nux-vomica* is plentiful. The Fauna is not varied: the lemur was the only wild mammal which the Envoys noticed, but of this there were countless herds. The Envoys saw rich iron mines, and considerable quantities of copper. It is believed that richly remunerative gold-fields will be found in the Island. The King takes great interest in the International Exhibition of London, and is to be an Exhibitor. He is bent upon the development of the resources of his realm. It has been reported that he is a Christian. It is, however, premature to say so now; but there is ground to hope that he will become so. Since his accession a school has been established at Antananarivo, in which about a hundred children are taught to read and write, and a few of them are taught English by a Malagash Schoolmaster. The late Queen Ranavaloo made no efforts at all to develop the resources of the wonderfully rich country which she was suffered so long to misrule. Her character is well known. The following account of her atrocities given by a member of the embassy may be interesting to some.

"One officer, high in rank, told me that during a very few years that he had been engaged in active service he had seen, in the aggregate, at least 100,000 men put to death after successful actions. No prisoners were kept; the men were immediately slaughtered in a systematic way, 1000 at a time; and the women and children were sold as slaves. The Hovah officer who narrated this to me added, in an innocent way, that he could not bear to see fathers and children, husbands and wives separated, and he used to weep sometimes. This fact came to the Queen's ears, and he was no longer sent on such expeditions. The tribe of Bessileos is that which principally suffered from the Queen's barbarities. Their province is nearly due south of the Hovah's legitimate territory.

"The persecutions among the Christians are really astonishing in their details. The reports of former travellers are, as far as my experience went, perfectly trustworthy in this respect also. Chain gangs of from 15 to 20 helpless beings used to perambulate the country, dependent upon chance for subsistence. When death relieved one of them from his grievous burden of life, the vacant chain was dragged about by the remainder; and this continued until the chain had done its cruel work.

"It is difficult to ascertain how many Christians were put to death; some say 2000, others a great many more. They were usually crucified, being bound on with cords, and stoned while on the cross. The crag mentioned by former travellers, down which those charged with any crime were thrown, is about fifty or sixty feet in perpendicular height; the face of the rocks continues at a steep incline for about 300 feet. The whole is overgrown with prickly pear.

"I had a visit from several Christians the night before leaving Antananarivo. One was a poor old woman, about 70 years of age. She had, eleven years before, been chained together with seventeen other victims. They died one by one; and she for four years had dragged the vacant chain after her. The iron collar had worn deeply into her neck, and the mark of the chain was also plainly visible on her ankle. I saw several others who had been sufferers in a similar way. They had been released only two months before, at the accession of the King."

The present Queen Rabado is as much opposed in heart to the opening of Madagascar to foreigners as her mother-in-law was: hence the desirableness of strengthening the hands of the young King in every legitimate way. It is perhaps one of the most curious facts on record in the history of any nation that after thirty years have passed, during which blood ran like water in the Antananarivo, the son of that very Queen should absolutely refuse to sanction the execution of his bitterest enemy when he had him in his power. Such is the fact. An unsuccessful competitor for the throne, Rambousalama, a cousin of the King, whose avowed desire is to carry out the late Queen's policy in all its horrible completeness, is merely kept in what the King calls 'honorable captivity.' Rambousalama has many adherents, and that too in the very palace; and should any revolution succeed things will be worse than ever. So that it is impossible to foresee the consequences of the King's leniency.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Orissa*, Captain A. Parish with dates from Hongkong of 1st March, Singapore 8th, Penang 10th, and Galle, 16th, arrived yesterday, bringing the following:—

PASSENGERS.

From Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Sassoon, infant and three servants, Mr. E. M. Hyem and and servant; Mr. R. Sillar.

From Singapore.—Mr. Mahomed Sallah and Mr. Marshall.

From Madras.—Mr. A. Drouchet; Revd. R. Colvin; Miss F. A. Tomkin, and two European privates.

From Calcutta.—Mrs. J. Jones and two infants and Mr. S. Framjee.

From Galle.—Messrs. Garvin; W. Peter; Mr. and Mrs. Kleppel; Miss Plum; Miss Glosz; Mr. Drinkwater; Miss Schwarz.

From Hongkong for Alexandria.—Mr. Fletcher.

From Hongkong for Malta.—Mr. T. D. Neave; Captain and Mrs. Anderson.

From Singapore for Suez.—His Excellency Viscount Eulenberg; Mr. Van Bunsen; Mr. DeBismarch; Mr. A. Berg.

From Singapore to Southampton.—Dr. T. Hunter.

From Galle for Marseilles.—Mr. Hancock.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the Overland China Mail, March 1.)

The London Mail of December 26th, due here on the 9th ultimo, arrived on the 15th, a few minutes before the outgoing Mail left harbour.

The London Mail of January 30th arrived here on the 27th ultimo, bringing on the welcome news of America having complied with our demands in the affair of the *Trent*.

The past fortnight is somewhat barren in news of interest both as regards China and Japan. It is not likely that any movement hostile to the peace and security of foreigners will be made in the latter country, while an embassy—probably the most important both as regards its numbers and the rank of the officers composing it, that ever left the shores of Japan—is engaged in visiting the principal cities on the continent of Europe. Most likely the anti-foreign factions, which caused us so much annoyance in Japan, have, for the present, abandoned their machinations; and it is only to be hoped that the intelligence which the Ambassadors send home from time to time during the progress of their interesting tour, may tend to dissipate much of the unfriendly feeling which yet exists towards foreigners, among the most influential classes in Japan. At the same time, much will depend upon the stamp of man who is appointed to succeed Mr. Alcock as Minister. It has been said, and with perfect truth, that Ministers for such countries as this are like poets—born not made. There are certain physical qualities of spirit and temper, which are more frequently in requisition in such situations than energy and intellect; and as a recent mail brought us information to the effect that Mr. Laurence Oliphant had not given an answer to the offer of the appointment we now refer to, it is only to be desired that he will be able to weigh and appreciate the peculiar duties of this office and to decline it if it does not suit his natural genius. One thing the English Government may rely upon, and we have reason to believe they are aware of it—that something more is wanted in a Plenipotentiary that mere knowledge, however complete and extensive, of diplomatic consular business; much, if not all, of that kind of duty may be done by subordinates, but in the minister himself there must be personal qualities which will not only enable him to perceive the current requirements of his position, but to meet them happily, whether the doing so demands shrewdness or courage.

From Peking, there is no political intelligence; everything appears to be going on smoothly at the capital, and the Prince of Kung is the man of the day. By a letter from Peking, appended to the present summary of news, it will be seen that new honours have been paid to Prince King until it does not seem possible to lift him any higher. It is very satisfactory to see the Chinese government for the first time in the hands of a ruler who is friendly to foreigners, but it is much to be regretted that, notwithstanding the lapse of many months since the new government was settled, no steps have been taken to prosecute the civil war with more vigour, and so restore prosperity to many a distracted and ruined province. It is true that nothing has been heard of the Northern rebellion for some time, but the likehoood is that it eats its way still in quarters beyond our means of communication; one thing is certain, that if any victory had been gained over the formidable bands that were last heard of at Chefoo, it would have been duly reported at Peking; instead of which, the imperial army has scarcely been heard of since the capture of Nanking. The only exception to this has been in the case of a force of Imperialists under Col. Ward, an American, who have lately been active in driving away a large body of Rebels from a village in the neighbourhood of Woosung, where the latter had barricaded themselves.

The Union ports being still closed to ice, we have no reports regarding them, H. M. gunboat *Manila* (formerly *Attalante*) will shortly commence running between Tien-tsin and the South, with mails and despatches. H. M. gunboat *Hesper* will complete the communication to Japan.

From Nanking, reports have reached Shanghae that the inhabitants are in great straits for want of food, and are eating human flesh. This requires authentication.

Shanghae is still the centre of some alarm from the Rebel forces, who are in possession of the entire province round about. The city continues under foreign protection; the imperial forces are nearly useless, and their employment seems to have been abandoned; the Foreign Settlement is getting into a thorough state of defence, fortifications being erected, and a volunteer corps of horse and foot having been organized and got into a tolerable state of discipline. The following extract from the *Shanghae Times* serves to shew what has been done in this direction:—

On the evening of the 17th instant, Gen. Sir J. Michel, reviewed the Shanghai Volunteers and Mounted Rangers on the Bund. All Shanghai had turned out to witness the display. We cannot add any thing to the unqualified praise of General Michel, and therefore content us with reporting his address.

"Gentlemen,—I thank you for meeting me here today. I know not how much drill your officers give you, but I do know that you are perfect in every evolution through which you have gone this evening, except firing, which I have not witnessed. Therefore I would say to your commanding officer, Captain Gower,—Do not give your men too much drill. I know that in your houses you have enough to occupy your time, and I would advise only drill sufficient to ensure the perfect command of your weapon; and to you, Sir, (turning to Capt. Gordon of the Mounted Rangers) I would also say, do not insist so much on your men acquiring a fine cavalry seat, as the free and unrestrained use of their arms. I am surprised to see you so proficient in so short a time. You have gone through every evolution perfectly—you are "excessively perfect," and I am sure the fair ladies of Shanghai will sleep sound when they know they have such an efficient body of gallant protectors."

From the same source we quote what appears to be a reliable statement, illustrative of the unhappy state of affairs near this city, when the very people in whose interest Shanghae is protected by foreigners, are filling up their idle time by plundering our property and insulting our authority:—

"Messrs T. Maniquet & Co., silk merchants of Shanghai, have furnished us with the following statement, which is, we think, conclusive as to the amount of confidence to be placed in, or the amount of sympathy and assistance deserved by, the Imperialists.

"On the 10th instant at 5½ p.m. one of our boats which was in advance of 13 others laden with Silk, &c., arrived at the Imperial station of Tsao pootung, when the Imprial troops commenced firing on the boat with ball and shell. Our European interpreter landed and proceeded to the head Mandarin, and informed him that they were not Rebels, but French merchants. They exhibited, at the same time, their Imperial red passport, and also their papers proving that they had 14 boats laden with silk, &c. Immediately on hearing this about 60 Imperial boats pushed off and began to plunder. Out of the 14 boats, they took 2, and also 14 men. They plundered, besides, 214 bales of silk, and all this after our men had shewn their passport and told the Mandarin who they were, through a French Missionary named Montagneux, whom our men had released from captivity with the Rebels, and who spoke Chinese fluently.

The following morning the Mandarin allowed our boats to leave, and we arrived in Shanghai on the 12th instant. We reported our loss to the Consul and Admiral, who reported it to the Toutae. Admiral Protet would have proceeded up the river at once, but the Imperialists reported the Rebels were about coming to attack the City; and it was only on Monday, the 17th inst, that Admiral Protet taking with him the Steamer *Fie-loong* and Gunboats 12 and 13, also a sloop with a field-piece, proceeded to Tsao-poo-tung to demand redress for us. On his arrival at Tsao-poo-tung the Mandarins received him well, thinking doubtless to propitiate his favour, but he arrested 12 Mandarins and took two of their Gunboats. They are now on board the *Forte*. The Mandarins are held as hostages till an indemnity be given for the loss we sustained, which amounts to 22,000 Taels."

The foregoing needs no comment. If the Imperialists who are well paid, clothed, and fed, plunder for the mere love of thing, the continence of the Taipings, who have no commissariat arrangements speaks eloquently in their favour.

On the other hand, the Rebels have been at their work of plunder, and it is very evident that something vigorous and decided must soon be done, if our commerce is to be free and safe. Our contemporary says,—

H. M's. Despatch boat *Coromandel* returned from Plower Point on the 17th instant. It appears that the expedition discovered that the parties at Plower Point were the regular Taipings—not mere pirates as was supposed, and who decamped on the approach of the gun-boats. A quantity of loot was observed, in the shape of clothes, silk, &c. Messrs. Fletcher & Co's junk was found, but the greater part of the cargo had been taken on shore. The junk, together with the cargo recovered, was left in tow of the Gun-boats *Bouncer* and *Starling*. Eight Rebel boats were burnt and a quantity of powder destroyed.

Those who are best informed here are of course aware that until Mr. Harry Parkes shall have reported to the British Government how matters stand, and until due consideration has been given to the subject, no active steps will be taken against the Rebels beyond what are necessary for holding the position we have assumed, and for maintaining the uninterrupted navigation of the Great River. The Rev. Mr. Roberts, whose statement, written at the request of the American Minister, appears in another column, has given up the Rebel movement as a hopeless field of usefulness. He is now in Hongkong, after having spent fifteen months with the Insurgents at Nanking. The religion of Teen Wang, in the construction of which he adopted a few of his leading ideas from the text of our Scriptures, is understood to be a political necessity required in order to give him celestial pretensions higher than those usually assumed by the Chinese Emperor. On the whole, it is to be hoped that the year may close more satisfactorily than it has opened, as regards the position of foreigners in this country.

From the other ports there is no news of importance.

In local affairs, the chief matter of interest during the past fortnight has been the Annual Races; they occupied three days, and were followed by the usual Race Ball. Detailed accounts of these sports will be found in the Supplement to our present issue. The principal prizes for the present year have gone to the stable of Messrs. Dent & Co. Various ordinances are in course of preparation for the benefit of the colony. The Post Office and the Harbour Master's Office are occupying attention, and we doubt not will soon be placed on a satisfactory footing, the duties of both being well administered. The Census returns shew the entire population of Hongkong and Kowloong to be over 119,000. The weather is still pleasant, the thermometer being about 60.

A meeting of those who have given their signatures for the formation of a Volunteer Corps will be held in the Court House this afternoon at half-past four. The number already enrolled is upwards of a hundred.

PEKING, *4th Feb.* 1862.

We began fires here on the 5th of November last, the popular Guy Fawkes day in England,—and during the quarter of a year that has since transpired the weather has been growing colder and colder. It is not improbable but the cold has already reached its greatest excess, and within a few weeks we look for the approach of mild spring season. This winter term has been very fine indeed; the sky, with the exception of one or two days, has been clear, cloudless, and bright; the temperature vigorous and bracing, the wind, when it blows, is very sharp and cutting; snow has fallen in small quantities only twice, and both times during the night, not in the daytime. Frost, the glee with which, "once on a time," all those frolics were entered into at home. When the winter set in, the Mongols began to arrive in regular caravans, which they do every year at the same time, from their northern locations,—with dromedaries and mules laden with the slain yellow sheep, the common sheep, also lard, butter, tallow, and cheese, poultry, pheasants, rabbits, and other game, all perfectly frozen, and a variety of furs, felt rugs, and skins. The number of the arrivals this year has far exceeded the number last year,—owing probably to the panic no longer existing about foreign soldiers on the spot. And now that the Mongol visiters are returning to their own homes, the Corean tributebearers are arriving. Within the last few weeks both Mongols and Coreans have excited the curiosity of the Chinese, as much as the foreigners from Europe—British, French, and Russians—have moved their inquisitiveness.

The Mongols are doubtless a dirty people, and very coarse in their examination of the strange English, who produced such marvelous revolutions in the capital of China last year. Still there is a deference paid to said foreigner on the part of the Mongol which one does not find in the impertinent Cerean.

The New year has opened under the style of "First year of H. I. M. T'ung che." Firing of crackers, and the free use of other fire-works so popular among the Chinese on such an event, have this year been stopped, on the plea that the Empire is in mourning for the deceased father of the reigning sovereign. Notwithstanding, the people have exchanged mutual visits as enthusiastically as before; and the "fair of Pekin" has opened now, and will continue open for half a month longer, in the south-western corner of the Chinese city, —the great resort at the New Year for boys, girls, papas, and mammas in search of toys of every conceivable form.

The local authorities seem at this juncture to be devoting all their strength and time upon a ponderous stone, intended for the tomb of his late Majesty,—about 60 tons in weight, now in its progress from the original quarry to the Imperial mausoleum. There are 500 mules and quadrupeds employed in dragging it forwards. They have just passed the eastern gate of the Imperial city.

Meantime their Majesties the Empress Dowager Mother of the State and the Empress Dowager Mother of His Majesty Kung-chi, have united to confer the special privilege on Prince Kung, as the able Prime Minister of the Empire, entering within the gates of the forbidden city in his sedan and four.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The *Orissa* with the Mails from London to 26th December arrived on the 15th instant, after the last homeward had closed; and a little before the steamer left the harbour; and the *China*, with those of 10th January, came in on the 26th, with the pleasing news that the threatened war had been averted, by the Federalists conceding the demands of the British Government.

In business matters, we have but little to report. In the North, trade is paralyzed by the Rebels; and in the South, holders are firm for prices which dealers seem unwilling to pay.

The latest mercantile intelligence we have from the extreme Northern ports is,—Tientsin, December 20: Chefoo, January 4; and Newchwang, November 16. All these ports are inaccessible by sea, being frozen in.

NANKOW, Feb. 11.—In Imports, large business is looked for, now that the Chinese New Year festivities are over. Only 2 chops more of Tea are expected to arrive this season.

SHANGHAE, Feb. 21.—Of White and Grey Shirtings, the total sales are but about 2,000 pieces, and 600 T-Cloths. A few hundred dozen Handkerchiefs, with Spotted Shirtings and Chintzes, comprise all the transactions. The sales of Cottons are not given in any of the Circulars, so that we have no means of arriving at the quantity disposed of, which, however, has probably been very large, as a famine is reported in and around Nanking—so dreadful, that it is said travellers are waylaid, killed, and their flesh used as food by the starving and wretched people. Of Black Teas, 11,000 chests only had found buyers—nearly equal quantities Congou and Dowery Pekoe, Prices had slightly fallen. Stocks under 4,000 chests. In Greens, nothing doing; stocks of all kinds 26,000 half-chests. Sales of Silk, 1,000 bales, leaving in Stock 9,000, at 10 to 15 taels reduction in quotations. Exchange, Bank 5/11¼ to 5/11⅛; Credits, 6/. Freights, £5 to £6 for Tea; £7 to £7.10 for Silk. Vessels loading for London,—*Adriatic, Cambaia, Domio, Eva, Gabatea, Handassah, James Pato, Saturnus, Spray of the Ocean,* and *Traveller*; for New York, *Horatio.*

NINGPO.—In Rebel hands.

FUNCHAU, Feb. 21.—Business can scarcely be said to be resumed; 1,200 pieces Shirtings and as many T-Cloths being nearly the only transaction in Imports. In Exports, also, there was very little done. 1,000 chests Congou, with a few Bolongs, Pekoes and Scented Teas are all that are reported. The stocks were estimated at 22,000, mostly of common kinds. The ships loading for London were the *Nies, George & Henry,* and *Harburg*: for New York, *Neptune.*

AMOY, Feb. 24.—A fair business had been done in Imports—280 bales Yarn, and 1,500 pieces Grey Shirtings, with some Chintzes and Drills. Nothing doing in Exports.

CANTON.—A demand exists for Manufactured goods, but holders stand out for higher rates than the dealers will give, so that 5,500 pieces Grey, 2,500 White Shirtings and 1,000 Drills, are all the sales reported. 2,500 bales Cotton and 300 Yarn have been sold; also 10,000 piculs Rice, and 6,000 Sugar. In Exports, very little doing; some Green Teas have been bought for the American market. Freights to London, £4.10 for Tea; for New York dlrs. 17. Ships loading, for London, *Gananogue, Standard,* and *Vanguard*; for New York, *Sea Serpent.*

HONGKONG.—Holders firm for an advance. 3,000 pieces Grey Shirtings and 800 White only are reported sold; but other Cotton goods are 5,000 sold; 1,000 Camlets, 300 Lastings, 500 Long Ells. Sales of Straits Produce have also been made; and a few hundred piculs of Lead, Iron, and Tin. Of Rice, 60,000 piculs have been disposed of Exchange, Bank 4/5½ to 4/5¾, Credit 4/6. Freights to London, £4.10, with a downward tendency.

Local News.

MABATHI DNYANPRASARAK SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Murathi Dnyanprasarak Society will take place this evening at half past 7 P. M., when Dr. Atmaram Pandurung will deliver his third lecture on the principles of Human Anatomy. The public are invited to attend.

THE CIRCUS.—One of the most successful and enlivening performances that we ever remember seeing in Bombay, took place on Wednesday evening, under the distinguished patronage of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and his brother, the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. Mr. McCollum, in grateful acknowledgment of the liberal patronage, kindly invited the pupils of Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, numbering upwards of seven hundred boys, to witness the entertainment. The house presented a very lively appearance, being beautifully decorated all round, especially the Centre Box, which was ornamented with a magnificent transparency of the arms of Sir Jamsetjee's family. Every available seat was taken up; and yet perfect order and decorum prevailed—on the arrival of Sir Jamsetjee and the Hon. Mr. Rustomjee, the boys received them with loud and continued cheers. Of the performances of this highly popular troupe we have already spoken. The mere fact of their continually drawing "bumper houses" speak volumes in favour of the hippodrome.

We have just heard of an act of great kindness on the part of Mr. McCollum. The children of the Byculla School were about two weeks ago invited to the Circus; and the Committee of the School sent him a sum of money, which he returned.

IN the Summary of News in our issue of the 13th instant, we extracted a paragraph from the *Bombay Gazette* relating to Undelivered Electric Telegraph Messages. It was stated, that at Bombay, "the Department do not undertake to deliver Messages, to addresses which are more than six miles distant from the office." We considered it very arbitrary that messages of importance for the transmission of which large sums were paid should not be forwarded to their destination by *some* means. We were anxious to get information on the rules relating to the subject as obtaining in these provinces.

By the courtesy of the officer in charge of the Telegraph at this station we are able to inform our readers, that, Telerams addressed to places too far from the office for delivery by peons are invariably sent to their destination by *registered letter*. The registry fee is paid by the party who sent the message.

There are no undelivered messages in the Agra office. Let Bombay take a lesson.—*Delhi Gazette, Mar.* 15.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

19*th March* 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
		H. | M.				
From 9 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max. 19 | 3	P.	20		N. W. P.
		Min. 16 | 24	P.	14		N. W. P.
	Madras	Max. ... | ...		...		
		Min. ... | ...		...		
	Kurrachee	Max. ... | 45	P.	26		N. W. C.
		Min. ... | ...		...		
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max. 29 | 47	P.	17		N. W. P.
		Min. 2 | 38	P.	13		N. W. P.
	Madras	Max. 1 | ...	P A	89		W. C.
		Min. ... | 21	P.	20		W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max. 3 | 42	P.	17		N. W. C.
		Min 2 | 57	P.	14		N. W. C.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY AUXILIARY TO THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The following address was delivered by the Bishop of Bombay at the Meeting of the above Society, on Monday last.

The Bishop in putting the last resolution observed that it voted the thanks of the meeting to those clergymen who had during the past year advocated the cause of the Society, and that reckoning himself of that number he would say for his clerical brethren as well as on his own behalf, that no thanks whatever were due for such services; for it was comparatively an easy thing to go into a pulpit, and preach for the Mission, but the really hard and trying work was that of his Missionary friends, to whom he felt that the highest esteem was due for their love and toil, and he glorified God in them. The Bishop then proceeded to call the attention of the meeting to some of the more salient features in the labours of the Society in this Presidency. In Bombay itself he pointed to the Mission Schools. The Robert Money Institution, under the superintendence of the Rev. R. Galbraith, in which the efficiency of the Scriptural instruction given had been singularly illustrated in the case of a native youth, who, having somewhat romantically effected a visit to England, had been placed by a clergyman, whose interest in him had been excited, in the grammar school of the town of which he was vicar; and when the annual examination of the school came round, this former pupil of the Robert Money Institution stood first in Scriptural knowledge, competing with two hundred English boys. Then there was Miss White's school, one of the most heart cheering scenes of cheerful intelligence to be witnessed in Bombay. Then again Mrs. Jerrom's Orphanage, which the speaker said he had visited and examined only a few days before, receiving answers to his questions, in various parts of the Sacred volume, equally surprising and gratifying.

There were other schools besides under the care of the Missionary Society, which it is believed that all the seed thus sown was lost? And when to these Institutions were added the other labours carried on by the Missionaries, in their public and private preaching and teaching, could any Christian man be in doubt whether all was to be vain? Was it not the pledge of Him, who had never broken His promise with His people, My word shall not return unto me void? A rapid sketch was then taken of Missionary work out of Bombay, the Sind Mission, with its beautiful exhibition of patience and power of mind together, on the part of the Missionaries, daily disputing with the most subtle of controversialists, yet never failing to mingle with their debates a full and simple statement of the Gospel of the grace of God. The Missions in the Deccan, with the singularly complete itinerating tours conducted by the Rev. Mr. Frost, not leaving a single village in which the words of life were not proclaimed; Mr. Schwary at Sooneer, and Messrs. Menge and Rogers at Malligaum, maintaining also their testimony in their allotted spheres; of the station at Sharanpoor, near Nassik, the Bishop was afraid to speak, so many were its points of interest, especially its Orphanage and Industrial Institution. He could not look in all this machinery, and not be persuaded that the fruit would ere long be manifest. Then passing to other parts the Bishop adverted to observations which he had made this time last year on the war in New Zealand, in deprecation of any hasty conclusion on the point at issue. When any people are in arms against us, it is but natural for us to regard them as altogether wrong; and in this particular case the fact that our antagonists were a recently Christianised race went far with many to discredit their religion. It must, however, be borne in mind, that the New Zealanders took their stand upon a treaty entered into with them when the Queen's sovereignty was proclaimed over them, and that not only the Missionaries and the Bishop of New Zealand, but Sir W. Martin, the late Chief Justice of the Colony, as well as other independent gentlemen, and members of the Colonial legislature, held decidedly that the natives had justice on their side. Moreover it was a most significant fact that the late Governor, by whom the war was undertaken, when about to leave, ordered an investigation to be made as to the very plot of ground which had been the cause of the conflict. A plain confession that war had been rushed into while yet the merits of the case were but imperfectly known. The natives were not then to be hastily condemed as altogether wrong. Wrong they were in resorting to arms, but in respect of the *casus belli*, it was by no means clear that they were not in the right. And one thing certainly was strongly in their favour; it was this fact, that although throughout the land they all believed that they had been unfairly treated, yet not one-twenteith of the fighting men went into the field against us. A few hundreds only of misguided people have taken arms; the rest earnestly pleaded for settlement by arbitration. Let any one one only think what New Zealanders would a few years since have done, and will it not be owned that the restraining power of their Christianity cannot be small. Notice was then taken of another circumstance which had occurred during the past year, the trial of the Rev. Mr. Long at Calcutta. Whether that long-known and respected Missionary had erred or not in editing the publication for which he was prosecuted, one thing stood confessed, that he was the cause of the hostility against him was the course which he, and other Missionaries of the Society, had taken on the Indigo question. Government had ordered an enquiry, and these Missionaries were called upon to give their evidence. They did so, honestly and fearlessly stating what they had seen and known. And what was then the testimony borne to their conduct by the Government Commissioners? Those gentlemen distinctly declared that the Missionaries could not have taken a more Christian and straightforward course than that which they had done; nay, that any other course would have been ungenerous and unmanly. And what said the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in his minute on the Commissioners' report? He tells the Government that these excellent men, to use the words of the minute, would have been inexcusable had they turned a deaf ear to the well-founded complaints of the people, and that he could not but express his admiration of the conduct of the Missionary body throughout these trying events. Tha Bishop then proceeded to remark on the representations made by the Missionaries in Calcutta as to the fearful spread of infidel and deistical opinions among the educated natives, adding that he believed the like representation to be painfully true in Bombay. Yet he argued that this should neither surprise nor discourage us. It should not surprise us, for what was to be expected when secular knowledge had cut away from under men' feet all their ancestral creeds and nothing had been given them instead, nor should it discourage us, for the human mind cannot rest in negations; nor will Deism yield any repose to the conscience of one who knew himself to be an accountable creature, and a guilty creature, and therefore in need of a reconciliation with the Supreme Being against whom he had offended. Neither infidelity nor Deism could stand long, with the blessed Gospel at the same time proclaiming that which the reason and conscience of man-kind approved. Sad as was this transition state in the educated native had no alternative but to come at length to the faith of the one true God, and of Jesus Christ whom He had sent.

The Bishop then concluded with a most kind expression of feeling towards the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, the Secretary of the Bombay Auxiliary, who is now about to quit India for England, after twenty-four years of faithful devotion to the cause. The bishop dwelt on Mr. Robertson's labours, especially in the training of native young men for the ministry, and in the work of translations, congratulating him that he was leaving behind him in the persons of some of his former pupils workmen of whom he had no need to be ashamed, who would continue, when he was gone, to teach and to preach Jesus Christ, as he had, by God's help, prepared them to do; while the words of eternal life, which he had transferred into the vernacular, would remain for generations yet to be born a blessing for which thousands of them would praise God to all eternity.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

BEFORE THE HON. THE PUISNE JUSTICE IN CHAMBERS.

32 Doe on the demise of Shaik Dawood bin Fuzoo *vs.* Roe afterwards Mahomed bin Syed Ebrahim. (Part heard.)

28 Doe on the demise of Ball Dinnajee *vs.* Roe afterwards Anundrao Ragoonathjee (part heard.)

33 Mooljee Canjee *vs.* Khetsey Dhurrumsey

34 Doe on the demise of Sullamon Dawood *vs.* Roe afterwards Nanebai widow.

36 John Turner &c. *vs.* Abdool Currim Abdool Aziz.

SUPREME COURT.—CROWN SIDE.
FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.
Third Day, Thursday, 20*th March* 1862.
(BEFORE SIR M. R. SAUSSE, C. J.)

HIS Lordship took his seat on the bench shortly after ten o'clock, when the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

Foreman.—J. H. SMITH, ESQ.

Mr. P. W. Jameson, Mr. H. Beadle, Mr. H. A. Cannon, Mr. J. A. L. Fryer, Mr. A. J. S. Lorimer, Mr. J. H. Blakeman, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. J. J. Mendoza, Mr. J. Westlake, Mr. T. E. S. Jones, and Mr. W. H. Walker.

His Lordship proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoners that were found guilty on Wednesday. The sentence was as follows.

Orustna Essoo.—One year and nine months in the House of Correction with rigorous imprisonment.

Suggain Moideen.—Two years in the House of Correction, with rigorous imprisonment.

Essoof Baj Moideen.—Eighteen calendar months in the House of Correction with rigorous imprisonment.

Gurreebshaw Bhouden.—Two years in the House of Correction, with rigorous imprisonment.

MANSLAUGHTER.—*Charles Anderson* was indicted for the Manslaughter of Jessie Moore, on the 27th of December 1861.

Mr. Westropp with *Mr. Barton* conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Anstey appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Westropp opened the case for the prosecution.

James Moran, called and examined by Mr. Barton.—On the 27th of December I was staying at the Crown and Anchor Duncan road, which was at that time managed by a man of the name of Smith. On the evening of that day I saw Jessie Moore and the prisoner at the bar there on that occasion. When I was coming from the mess I saw Moore on the top of the stairs, the prisoner was coming towards him, he then struck Moore a blow on the breast and knocked him down the stairs. When Moore recovered from the blow, he said, "good God Almighty, what did you do that for Charley." There was no provocation given by Moore to the prisoner. There was no light in the room when this occurred. Moore then came upstairs and struck the prisoner in the face, when they struggled together for a short time. I interfered but did not succeed in separating them. The prisoner appeared to be endeavoring to throw Moore over the bannisters. The prisoner then caught him round Moore by the right shoulder and right leg and threw him down the stairs, the man fell through a window into the street, the window is about 18 feet from the ground. I then called out for assistance and on getting down into the street I saw Jessie Moore lying on the ground. I afterwards saw a dead body at the dead house and recognised it as the body of Jessie Moore. When this occurred the prisoner was sober, but the deceased had been drinking that morning, and was evidently suffering from its effects at the time. When the prisoner was taken into custody he threw away a knife which he had.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—At the time when I gave evidence before the Magistrate he was charged with murder. I then told the Magistrate that the prisoner had a sheath knife. These statements were voluntary. I am not a barman. I have not paid for my board and lodging because I have been sick. There is a dancing room at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. I lived there for about seven months. Sailors ladies, as they are called, are in the habit of visiting the house. Jessie Moore had been lying down since about twelve o'clock that day as he was drunk in the morning, and did not get up until shortly before the quarrel commenced. The deceased had been drinking ever since he first came to the house and was never properly sober. The prisoner and Moore had been quarrelling that morning, they had a few words, it was about a sling shot. The deceased told me he had a sling shot. I threatened to strike him with the sling shot. I remonstrated with the prisoner about it; and told him that he was liable to be punished for carrying the sling shot about. What the deceased said about the sling shot, might have been only the delusions of a drunken man's brain. The prisoner told me that he had come on shore for the purpose of going into Hospital. I cannot tell how many steps there are on the first landing. I don't think that the prisoner intended to throw the deceased through the window, but I believe that he did intend to force him over the bannisters. When the deceased was thrown down the stairs he went down without sliding down but when he got to the bottom of the flight he "canted over and fell through the window. The window on the ground floor is very small. I should think that a body could have gone through it by being pushed down stairs. I will swear positively that the deceased did not raise himself up and force himself through the window. I never had any quarrel with the prisoner about my country or my creed, (the witness is an Irishman.) I had only one eye at the time when this affair occurred, I could see quite plain what was taking place.

Re-examined by Mr. Westropp.—I have no animosity against the prisoner. The reason why I have been on shore so long is because I am suffering from guinea worm.

To the Court.—The supper room is on the right hand side as you go up the stairs. Smith's bed room door is on the left side of the landing. The prisoner did not sleep in that room. The door that the prisoner was standing at, was the door next to the stairs.

Dr. Robert Haines, Surgeon to the Coroner, called and examined by Mr. Barton.—I saw the body of the deceased Jessie Moore at the Morgue in December. I am of opinion that the injuries discovered by me on that body were sufficient to cause death.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—I noticed that the left lung had an adhesion to the ribs. The liver was small and had some unhealthy appearances about, which was probably attributable to the use of ardent spirits by the deceased. I found in the stomach a small quantity of fluid smelling of spirits. There was no fracture of the skull.

George Smith, called and examined by Mr. Westropp.—I resided at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in December last. I knew both Jessie Moore and the prisoner at the bar. Moore was a man that was in the habit of indulging in drink. On the morning of the 27th December the prisoner and Moore had a few words together. At that time Jessie Moore was sober. In the evening of that day my attention was attracted by a noise as if a man had fallen down stairs, that induced me to come out of the room. The prisoner was there at that time. I saw Moore say to the prisoner "good God what did you do that for." He then struck the prisoner, who endeavoured to throw Moore over the bannister. I saw the witness Moran, trying to separate them. I then saw the prisoner force Moore down the stairs, he fell on the landing place, and his head and shoulders went through the window and thence into the street. After the deceased fell out of the window, I asked the prisoner what he had done it for, the prisoner made no reply. The deceased was brought up into the dancing room, he was not dead, but was quite insensible. He was then taken to the Hospital, but died in the buggy on the way there. I was at the Inquest the next day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—The deceased was quite drunk at eleven o'clock in the morning, I did not see him again until the time when the row took place. I believe the deceased was quarrelsome when he was drinking. I never knew the prisoner to be quarrelsome with the other men. The prisoner told me that he was sick. When I struck the prisoner he did not return the blow. I have not been paid for my services at the Crown and Anchor. On the night in question, I saw the deceased, when he came up stairs, and in a threatening manner, ask the prisoner why he had "done that," and at the same time strike the prisoner. I think that the prisoner knocked the deceased down the stairs with a blow from his fist against the breast of the deceased. I cannot say that the prisoner intended to throw the deceased through the window, but I believe that he did intend to force him over the bannisters. When the deceased was thrown down the stairs he went down without sliding down but when he got to the bottom of the flight he "canted over and fell through the window. The window on the ground floor is very small. I should think that a body could have gone through it by being pushed down stairs. I will swear positively that the deceased did not raise himself up and force himself through the window. I never had any quarrel with the prisoner about my country or my creed, (the witness is an Irishman.) I had only one eye at the time when this affair occurred, I could see quite plain what was taking place.

Re-examined by Mr. Westropp.—I have no animosity against the prisoner. The reason why I have been on shore so long is because I am suffering from guinea worm.

To the Court.—The supper room is on

had been of drunken and intemperate habits, and in the habit of drinking brandy to excess. The declaration referred to in this plea is that which was made by Mr. Farquhar in December, 1858, when the first policy was effected. The plaintiff, therefore, is only bound by the state of circumstances existing at that time, and whatever change occurred afterwards in the habits of the deceased could not affect the policy. This, however, was not a point of much importance, as it would have been Mr. Farquhar's duty if his habits had changed between the granting of the first and second policy, to have communicated the fact to the office. (Reads declaration.) It is rather a wide statement to say that the deceased had been uniformly sober and temperate, and one can hardly suppose that the office meant that one act of intemperance would vitiate a policy. The office, therefore, very properly alleges that he had been a long time before of drunken and intemperate habits. This was the real case which the office wished to raise, and by raising it they threw on themselves the burthen of proof. Again, the words in the second plea, "drinking brandy to excess," were ambiguous. It is difficult to say what is excess. What is excess for one is not for another. We must therefore understand it here as such an amount of brandy as injured Mr. Farquhar's health. The third plea is that a false statement was made by the deceased to Doctor Goodeve, in that the deceased then stated he had never had an attack of delirium tremens, whereas, in fact, he had been so attacked. The fourth plea is that the defendants were induced to enter into the contract by the fraud of the plaintiff, and this plea relied, not on a warranty, but on a wilful and fraudulent concealment. Such being the state of the pleading, we have now to consider what is the evidence bearing upon the issues raised by them. In a case of this nature the sympathies of a Court or a jury are always entitled on the side of the assured, but we must not allow our judgments to influenced by our sympathies. If the office believe that they have been imposed upon they are justified in resisting this demand and we think they have come forward very fairly to meet the case. It appears that Farquhar died very suddenly, and the plaintiff, at the inquest, swore that two years previously her husband had an attack of delirium tremens, and that for five or six years he was seldom sober. If this were the case we have it that, at the time of effecting even the first policy, Farquhar was not a man of sober habits. Seeing that evidence before the Coroner, the office were justified in coming forward for the purpose of disputing the truth of the declaration. They, very fairly, did not rely, as they might have done, on this lady's statement before the Coroner. They might, had they so chosen, have put this in as independent evidence. They have, however, much more fairly called the lady herself and based their case upon the evidence she might give. The lady, when called, denied that her husband had had an attack of delirium tremens and she qualifies what she appears to have said before the Coroner; namely, that her husband had drunk to excess for five or six years. She tells us that what she meant to say was, that her husband had drunk to excess for five or six months, and not years, and that by drinking to excess, she had meant, not an excess of what he had been in the habit of drinking previously. Now, the defendants having called Mrs. Farquhar as their witness, could not put in her previous deposition as independent evidence. A servant has been called, but I do not think we are bound to place much reliance upon his evidence, even had it gone further than it does, because it appears in evidence that Mr. Farquhar had been keeping a boarding-house for more than a year previous to his death and had been in the habit of presiding at his table. If therefore, he had been habitually intoxicated after two o'clock in the afternoon it would have been easy to prove the fact by other better and more independent witnesses. The office relies merely on the evidence of the widow and Khidmutgar; perhaps they did not wish to seek other evidence. It may be that they disputed the policy only on account of what Mrs. Farquhar stated before the Coroner. I must say that after seeing that evidence they were bound, as trustees for the shareholders of the company, to take defence to this action. Now, she says that the words delirium tremens were put into her mouth by the Coroner; he, on the other hand, says he does not think he put anything into our mouth. She, however, while admitting that she mentioned two cases of delirium or unsoundness of mind which lasted for five or ten minutes, and on one occasion by passion, denies that she ever stated that he had, or that he ever in fact had delirium occasioned by drunkenness. Those two cases of delirium would not vitiate the policy unless caused by habitual excess of drinking. It appears further, that Mr. Webb, who attended the family for some years, had never noticed signs of intemperance in Mr. Farquhar. Had Mr. Farquhar really suffered from delirium tremens the assistance of Dr. Webb or of some other medical man would probably have been called for, and his evidence would have been now forthcoming. We think on hearing the ladies' evidence, it is not made out that Mr. Farquhar had suffered from delirium tremens before the time he made the declaration mentioned in the plea; especially as Mrs. Farquhar's present statement is corroborated by other witnesses. We now come to the third issue, namely, whether when making the declaration, he was of temperate habits. Mrs. Farquhar, when called here as a witness, says that his business had fallen off before they took a boarding-house, and that he had exceeded for the five or six months immediately before his death what he had taken previously since she became his wife. She says that what he drank never made him insensible, and that it was only within those five or six months, during the winding up of his business, when he was out of spirits, that he drank to excess. Her sister says she never observed any excess on the part of her brother-in-law. Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Winser and Mr. Schonerstedt also deposed to the general sobriety of the deceased. Mr. Gilchrist, it appears, as referee had stated to the office that he had seen Mr. Farquhar merry but not drunk, and Dr. Goodeve states that when, as medical examiner, his attention was particularly drawn to this point he had been unable to discover any signs of intemperate habits. There is this additional fact—Dr. Woodford (whose deposition before the Coroner was put in by consent of both parties) and who conducted the *post mortem* examination, states that after death he found the lungs, liver, spleen, and kidneys in a healthy and natural condition. This could not have been expected if Farquhar had been of habitually intemperate habits. Besides, as far as we can judge, the intemperate habits of the deceased, even if such were his habits, in no way conduced to his death. Dr. Woodford says he died of apoplexy. If he had destroyed himself that would vitiate the policy, but the defendants do not set up this plea. They rely only on the falsity of the declarations made to them. The evidence adduced does not support any of their pleas. I impute no blame to them. They have justly and properly defended this action, but as they have not supported their pleas, there must be a verdict for the plaintiff.

Verdict for plaintiff; damages Rs. 10,000.
—Englishman, March 10.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We hear on good authority that Major General Windham has resigned the command of the Lahore Division, and does not return to India.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 15.

SIND.

The British and Eastern S. N. Company.—Our readers, most of whom must be interested in this embryo company, will be glad of the information submitted below, and capitalists will find investment in the project, as we have said before, a paying thing.

Estimated Cost of Fleet.
£560,000.

Estimated Expenses.

To depreciation and Insurance	£	128,650
„ Fuel &c.	„	151,380
„ Table expenses	„	63,720
„ Pilotage and Port charges	„	31,440
„ Wages &c.	„	74,932
„ Transit expenses	„	120,096
„ Agency	„	26,500
„ Difference Profit	„	161,672
Total £		758,400

Estimated Receipts.

By 60 first class at	£80,	4800
„ 50 2nd class at	£40,	2000
„ Specie		1500
„ Parcels		1500
„ Cargo at £14 per ton		6000
„ 48 Voyages at		15,800
Total		£758,400

—Our Paper, Kurrachee, March 14.

Major Goldsmid.—We hear that this Officer has applied for a furlough to Europe owing to failing health. Major Goldsmid is so well liked in Sind, by both high and low, that the news of his departure will be received throughout the Province with sincere regret, more particularly, as there is but little hope of his returning to it on the expiration of his leave. Major Goldsmid's services in Sind will form the subject of an early article.

Review of H. M.'s 3rd European Regiment.—On Tuesday evening last Major General Cunynghame C. B. completed his inspection of the Corps, there was a large gathering to witness the parade. The Regiment was first drawn up in line. On the approach of the General, a salute was given, the corps having been inspected the ranks were closed, and open column was formed right in front, the regiment was then marched past in slow and quick time, after which it formed line on No. 1 Company, then it retired by Companies from the right by fours, and then formed square on left centre company; in this position the order "Prepare for Cavalry" was given, and firing commenced from the right. After three or four rounds the kneeling ranks fired a volley, and upon reloading, column was reformed, the regiment now fired volleys by Companies, which was followed by file firing, and then by volley from the whole regiment together, which was all done in very creditable style. The Corps was very strong on parade, and the movements were made with remarkable steadiness. After the above manœuvres the Regiment was ordered to form a hollow square, the Major General and Major Whitehill going inside. The ranks having been faced towards them the Major General made the following address:—

Major Whitehill,—It is with excessive pleasure that I take the gratifying opportunity of addressing you in connection with this noble Battalion, which I am proud belongs to this Division. I have minutely watched every thing connected with it and feel exceedingly pleased with all. The whole of the movements have been executed in a steady soldier-like manner, which confers on you the greatest credit. The Men's kits, Barracks, Hospital, &c. are clean and regular, your books are well kept and in order, very different to what they were the first time I inspected them, which shows clearly that strenuous efforts have been made by yourself and Officers to overcome the difficulties under which you were placed, owing to the men of the Corps being of so many different countries, languages, and habits. Major Whitehill, in passing these encomiums on you, I cannot forget your predecessors; with feelings of deep regret I have heard of the death of Colonel Styles, who filled his post with zeal, ability, and honesty, and to whom I must say, the organization of this Battalion is mainly due. Truly sorry I am to hear of such a noble Officer being cut off in active service, although he did not die on the battlefield, died a death equally glorious and honourable, as he was still active in the service, and determined to remain and not to leave it. Next, Colonel Lye, an Officer perfect in every thing and who displayed great ability and tact in his profession, has returned to Europe. The position this Battalion is now in shows at once a great deal of pains has been taken with it, and therefore confers upon you, as the present Commanding Officer, every credit; it must be gratifying to you when I express my feelings in this way, particularly when I assure you that they are true and unbiassed: the amount of success which you have achieved convinces me of the steady manner in which your officers have worked under you. I enquired into every point that came under my notice, and which I conceived needed enquiry, numbering perhaps over half a hundred, and on every subject that I enquired into I found your officers well conversant, showing that the utmost diligence and attention had been given to matters essentially necessary, and that the improvement in all things has been great and rapid. There are a few matters I have left for their consideration, which I have no doubt will meet with due attention which is requisite. I have minutely observed every thing and am pleased in being able to say that I have no fault whatever to find. Your weekly returns have shown to me the good conduct of the Battalion, as not more than two or three men latterly have had to be brought to your notice, which bespeaks great improvement. It will afford me excessive pleasure in reporting to my superiors on the efficient position the Battalion has been raised to. I shall take a favourable opportunity of communicating with Sir Hugh Rose on the subject, who I am sure will be highly pleased, he having been brought up in that part of the country where the majority of the men come from that compose this Battalion, and speaking their language, and who, on the arrival of the German portion in India, took a great interest in their behalf. I shall take opportunity also to write to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief in Europe, under whose command you shortly will be placed in London, and I am convinced, that as he is of German descent, and knows the language, he will be highly gratified to receive intelligence of your efficiency and good working, also to Sir William Mansfield, who will likewise be very much pleased to hear the account of the Corps. Major Whitehill, I am well pleased with you, your Officers, and Men of all ranks.

The Regiment was now re-formed into column and marched to Barracks.—*Id.*

CEYLON.

Until within the last few days, the weather during the fortnight was most favourable for the preparation and shipment of Coffee, but during the week of which this is the closing day, some heavy thunder storms have occurred at Colombo, and similar weather seems to have been experienced in the Hill Regions. If an interval of dry weather occurs after all these rains to bring out the blossom and to enable the berries to set, there can be little doubt that the sanguine hopes for next year's outturn will be realized. Meantime the export for this season keeps running up. The quantity taken away during the fortnight exceeds 40,000 cwts.—*Colombo Observer, March* 15.

The health of the town continues favourable and in consequence a certain correspondent states that he has seen a watering cart employed in flushing filthy drains of the Pettah. This is the most effectual preventive against Cholera. But we should have six watering carts instead of only one. By this means not only will our olfactory nerves be spared those dreadful shocks we are subject to when passing the streets, but it will also save the lives of many of the inhabitants. The best thanks of the community are due to the Superintending Officer for this sanitary precaution.—*Id.*

Promotion of W. H. Clarke Esq. L. L. D. to an Indian Judgeship.—We beg to tender our congratulations to Dr. Clarke, at present District Judge of Badulla.

He has been appointed Recorder of Rangoon (a newly created office,) on a salary of £1,800 per annum, with the prospect of a retiring pension, after 10 years' service, of £800.

Dr. Clarke intends to leave Ceylon, if possible, by the next Steamer to Calcutta.

The friend at Badulla to whom we are indebted for this intelligence, asks us to advocate the claims of Mr. A. Y. Adams to the vacant Judgeship of the District. We can only say that we trust Sir Charles MacCarthy will recognize those claims and the, we believe, unanimous wish of the people.—*Id.*

Shipwreck of the Huguenot.—This fine vessel which left here on the 9th November last made a splendid run of 81 days from Colombo to Dungeness in the channel. On the 28th January and following days the fogs were so dense that no observation could be taken, and the Captain kept constantly heaving the lead and examining his charts, when on Thursday January 30th, at noon, breakers ahead were seen, and before the ship could be veered, she struck heavily on a sand bank. So dense was the fog that no signals made on board could be seen, and she kept on bumping with fearful violence. As no help from shore could be obtained, the boats were got out, and the 2nd officer sent off first, with the passengers and apprentices, followed by the Captain with the remainder of the crew. All reached land in safety, though from the grounding of the boats, they had to get out and wade ashore for some distance in consequence of their middles in water. They took refuge in a kind of guard house and found they had been wrecked off the coast of Boulogne, not far from the village Mirlemont. The soldiers soon raised the neighbourhood, and hundreds came flocking to the scene of disaster, but the utmost order prevailed, and the most generous hospitality was manifested by the inhabitants as well as the military. The next morning the wreck was boarded; the after part of the ship was found knocked to pieces, and it was evident she was breaking up fast. A few articles were saved from the hold, but the Coffee was all destroyed, the casks having burst open, and it was expected that little or nothing could be saved of the general cargo beyond a portion of the Cocoanut Oil. Many of the packages for the Great Exhibition were seen smashed to pieces most providentially there was not much wind, otherwise there might have been a sad tale of woe to record; for she struck upon a vey dangerous coast, where many a gallant vessel has been wrecked.

The loss of the articles intended for the great exhibition is a sad misfortune.—The general cargo included 4,942 cwts. Plantation Coffee and 1,064 Native; 1,830 cwts. of Cocoanut Oil, &c.—*Id.*

English Press.

PAPER MONEY.

(communicated.)

(From the Economist, Feb. 15.)

"The *money* or coin of a country is so much of its capital. *Paper currency* is no part of the capital of a country—it is so much circulating credit.

"Of *paper currency*, however, there are two sorts, the one resting upon *confidence*, the other upon *authority*. Paper resting upon *confidence* is identical with *circulating credit*, and consists in engagements for the payment on demand of any specific sums of *money*, which engagements, from a general trust in the issuers, they are enabled to substitute for *money* in the transactions of the community. Paper resting upon *authority*, is what in common language is called *paper money*, and consists in engagements issued and circulated under the sanction and by the immediate intervention of the public power of the State."

The foregoing distinction between the two species of a generic term was drawn by Mr. Huskisson in the year 1810, when the notes of the Bank of England, which up to the year 1797 had circulated by general trust, became degraded through the expedient of their being forced upon the community by the interventive power of the State. In the year 1819 the genius and sagacity of Sir Robert Peel relieved the circulating medium from that humiliating condition, re-established it on public confidence by means of the strength and character of the Bank of England, and in the year 1844 passed a supplemental measure which effectually provided that such confidence should cease to be blind or speculative, and that the materials on which it was based should be sifted and laid open once every week to be scrutinised by the whole community.

The incidents of this kind of paper, which is familiar to every shopkeeper and every householder as the Bank of England note, are entirely different from, and greatly superior to, the note of any Government, however solvent or good.

Bank notes, to begin with, are backed by all the capital of the issuer whatever that may be, and are generally issued in exchange for the specie in which they are expressed, or for something that is material and readily convertible into such specie, and thus they obviously offer no much additional security.

Government notes, on the contrary, are backed by no capital, for although in easy times a Government may be in credit and have a facility of borrowing, it has no title to any capital or property of its own. In truth, the credit of every Government is defined or measured by its power to levy taxes and by the disposition of the people to pay them, either of which in times of disturbance cannot be depended upon. The manner of issue is also different; a Government probably pays its civil or military officers and soldiers by its notes, for they have no choice but to receive them; or may issue its notes in exchange for the destructive implements and exigencies of war; but, in either case, those who take the notes are in no way concerned to give them confidence.

It is important to observe the difference of the circumstances under which these two forms of money pass respectively into circulation. A bank, as its notes are brought back, returns them to its customers or to the commercial public in the way of discounts and loans for short periods on personal security: these persons find their own advantage in receiving them and in supporting the credit of the bank to their utmost, and even in adverse times it is always seen that the merchants and the banks make interest in common. Whereas, in the case of a Government paper money, the interest of the takers or holders of the notes lies in the opposite direction, and, having received them only because they could enforce no other form of payment, they naturally rid their hands of them, and especially in adverse times, as fast as possible.

As many persons in this country, if not involved already, may be induced to have dealings with some of the States of America whether North or South, and as the monetary system of that country is evidently drifting out of a paper resting upon *confidence* into a paper resting upon *authority*, it is well they should have an opportunity of observing to what event such a change has conduced heretofore, and thereby of judging at what event it is likely to arrive again.

About eighty years ago notes were issued by the various Governments or States of America, of which two specimens here follow, the one issued by authority of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and the other by the of the Assembly of Virginia:—

1.
PENNSYLVANIA CURRENCY.
Eighteen pence.
No. 723.

According to the resolves of the Assembly of Pennsylvania of the 6th day of April, in the 16th Year of the Reign of His Majesty George the Third. Dated at Philadelphia the 25th day of April, Anno Domini 1776.
Wm. Kinly.
Wm. Griffin.

2.
DEATH TO COUNTERFEIT.
Twelve Hundred Dollars. Virginia Currency.
No. 249. 2360.

This Bill of Twelve Hundred Dollars shall be exchanged and redeemed in Milled Dollars, or the value thereof in Gold or Silver, at the rate of One for Forty, at the Treasury, on or before the Thirtieth day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-four, according to an Act of Assembly passed the Seventh day of May, 1781. J. Lyne.
In hoc signo vinces J. Hopkins.
M C C
D O L

Considering that one of the notes here represented is for the trifling sum of eighteen pence, and that the other, although expressed to be for three hundred and sixty pounds, is made redeemable by its fortieth part, or only nine pounds, it is not surprising that the typography and the material of which they are manufactured is of the lowest possible order. Such trash, the threatened penalty of death notwithstanding, must have been liable to wholesale forgery.

Between the period signified in the dates of these two specimens and the present time, the *paper money* of the North American continent has gradually given way to or been displaced by a system of *bank notes*; not a good one, that must be admitted, but still its failures have been of a temporary or partial kind, and the power either of Congress or of the Government of any separate State has, or rather had till recently, never been applied in the right direction, namely, to the purpose and intent that the holder of a bank note should be secured in some fashion or other for the payment of its expressed value in hard money. It is true that the security has proved at some points imperfect, and that the banks on two or three occasions have, by a concerted resistance to the law, suspended their payments; yet, let it be remembered that the problem by which it is sought to unite the safety and certainty of metallic money with the cheapness of its paper substitude is of very difficult solution, and is incapable of being worked out in a rapidly progressive society, unless by the lapse of time, and by that opportunity of investigation and observation which time alone affords.

Of what is passing in the Southern States we know, unfortunately, very little, and of what is passing in the Northern States we are not yet perfectly informed; still it is impossible not to perceive that the Government of Washington is delivered over to a policy which it would be idle to call by the name of a monetary system, when it is in its incipient stage an almost undisguised insolvency.

The scheme, so far as we have been made acquainted with it is, that the Government shall have authority to issue its own notes, under the title of "demand notes," to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars, which are to be legal tender by and to the Government as well as by and to all other persons. The Government in its early struggles for money had borrowed fifty millions of dollars from the banks, and these fifty millions of dollars have been repaid in "demand notes"; but whether such repayment was out of the one hundred millions, or in excess thereof has not been clearly stated. We further know that the banks, although they are obliged to receive a doubtful or desperate debt in that form, are wise *enough* not to receive such paper for deposits. They pay paper no doubt, and thereby may gradually rid themselves of their forced loan of the fifty millions of dollars; but they decline to receive new deposits in the same form, which is rather a significant fact, as it shows that although they have confidence in the promises of each other they have no confidence in the promises of Government. Indeed the Government seems to have but a partial confidence in its own promises as the "demand notes" are made convertible at the holder's option into a six per cent. stock at par—an option not very likely to be availed of, seeing that the antecedent six per cent. stock is at the same moment quoted at eighty-five for every hundred in open market.

About twenty-five years have passed since Mr. Daniel Webster, the American statesman, delivered his opinion on this subject, showing not only a clear perception of the distinction which is here contended for, but also that he must have felt, by anticipation, the difficulties into which his country would some day be plunged if that distinction should continue to be, as it has been, disregarded. Adverting to the past legislation for the banks, he said that "they ought for the future to be restricted to issuing notes for sums to be given denomination in order to make them useful and safe institutions to the community, which was of far greater importance than that they should be profitable to the shareholders"; and, on the subject of notes resting upon authority, he said that "of all the contrivances for cheating mankind, none had been more effectual than that which had deluded them with paper money; that it was the invention for fertilising the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow; that it was an excrescence which had grown up illegitimately on the body politic, but was based on false principles and could not be expected to endure."

(To be continued.)

THE COTTON DIFFICULTY.

(From the Saturday Review, Feb. 8.)

The doctrinaire people who found all their practical conclusions on the strict laws of political economy are certain to find themselves right in the long run, but it is astonishing to see the pertinacity with which they ignore the disturbing causes that interfere with the regular working of the *laissez-faire* theory on which they put their faith. If the question of the best mode of securing an adequate supply of cotton were less momentous than it is, it would be amusing to trace the successive fallacies which have been propounded from time to time upon the supposed authority of unquestionable science. When the present civil war first cast its shadow, not only over America, but over the whole commercial world, the glib answer which was cast in the teeth of all alarmists was, that the law of demand and supply would somehow or other make everything right. We should still want cotton, and because we wanted it, it could not but come. As a general rule, it is true enough that the wants of those who are ready to pay will never permanently remain unsatisfied, and the cotton trade is no exception to the general course of business. But our cheerful theorists seemed utterly to forget one thing that must enter into the calculation of Lancashire could stimulate merchants to speculate in India, or to smuggle from New Orleans, or encourage timid farmers with scanty means to stake every thing upon the continuance of high prices, and grow all the cotton which Manchester might desire. As in mechanical, so also in economical science, there is a vast amount of friction of which theory often takes no account. But for this, the perpetual motion, instead of being the hobby of crack-brained enthusiasts, would be the rule of all mechanical action; and but for the moral friction which plays an analogous part in political economy, we should be absolutely proof against the failure of any important article of commerce, and prices would be subject to no other fluctuations than those which flow directly from the uncertainty of the seasons. Another error of the same character has joined with that which we have noticed in baffling the calculations of those who were most sanguine of easily tiding over the cotton difficulty. It is a favourite notion, and one founded on experience, that there is no power which can withstand, or even appreciably impede, the great moving force of self-interest. In this view, every object is reducible to a money standard. No blockade, it was confidently affirmed, could keep cotton from finding its way from Charleston to Liverpool, when the difference in price at the two ports had reached a certain amount. So much risk would always be run for so much money, and the utmost that any hostile operations could do would be to add so many cents per pound to the insurance of a cargo from the Confederate States to England. As for the idea that the belligerent cotton-planters of the South would of their own accord keep their only export in their own stores, this was crumpled up by the sarcasms of our scientific teachers, and Mr. Jefferson Davis's prohibitions were ridiculed as the merest bombast. But now that the result is known, we see how idle it was to ignore the hindrances which must delay the opening-up of new channels of trade, or to despise the physical and moral obstacles to the maintenance of the old traffic.

Whether the people of the Southern States would persist, in holding their cotton if there were any chance of smuggling it to the European Market, we have scarcely the means of pronouncing an opinion; but on of tow things is certain. Either the difference between 4*d.* and 10*d.* a pound is insufficient to overcome the patriotic scruples of the Confederates, or else a blockade which is certainly not the most efficient possible, has nevertheless been successful in entirely stopping a traffic which offers unheard-of profits, and on which the richest and most energetic class in the world is dependent for its salvation. The fervent orators who seek to drive this country from her neutrality forget that their denunciation of a paper blockade do not altogether harmonize with their unfortunately too true pictures of the sufferings which it is entailing on Lancashire. Certain it is, at any rate, that the law of demand and supply has failed to overcome the obstacles presented by the fleet of the Northern States, or the legislation of the South. *Laissez faire* maxims have, for the moment, been fairly beaten by influences which were thought by some unworthy of serious consideration. Now what is the moral of this? Certainly not that the deductions of the science are false. There is now, if possible, even less doubt than there was a year ago, that sooner or later Manchester will have all the cotton she needs. A commodity which can be raised in almost any part of the world, and shipped to Liverpool for about half the money which it will realize there, is as certain to come in abundance, if the present rates continue, as water is to find its level. But the question is one of time. While we are waiting for natural laws to operate, factory hands are starving, and factory owners working at a loss. Still, Manchester for the most part holds by its narrow doctrine, that it is not for manufacturers to do anything more than bid as high a price for the material they require. They protest, indeed, against the hostile tariff of the Indian Government, and they ought to succeed, and no doubt will succeed, in procuring its repeal. Having done this, they seem prepared to wait for others to create the supply which they know will eventually respond to their offers. And yet what a pretty view this is of the position which should be assumed by a body possessed of almost incalculable power and resources, in the face of a calamity which is not only pressing heavily on themselves, but is bringing their workpeople rapidly to destitution! There is no law of science, no maxim of trade, which, if properly understood, would forbid the great consumers of a raw material such as cotton from exerting themselves to increase its production. Even they would admit that, if the change were certain to pay—as it must do if the whole of the American cotton continues—no time should be lost in adapting their processes to the use of the only substitute for the old supply which the world has as yet to offer them in anything like the measure which they need. But it is said to be the exception rather than the rule for a spinner to alter his machinery so as to fit it for Indian cotton. Here, again, we have another example of the fallacies into which too rigid a followings out of general laws conducts us. Nothing can be more obvious than that factories will be fitted to work up inferior cotton when the best samples are no longer to be met with; but habit and caution delay a change which must soon be regarded as inevitable, and the evils of the transition period are prolonged—we can scarcely say how much—by the refusal of those most interested to move out of their beaten track.

If all manufacturers were unanimous on the subject, it would be safe enough to hold by the maxim that every one understands best how to conduct his own business, and it would be quite right to deprecate impertinent comments. But the real position of affairs is this. A few of the more enterprising mill-owners are accepting heartily the new order of things, making the best they can of Indian cotton, and using their utmost endeavours to stimulate Indian production; while the many cling to the old ways, and feel themselves called upon to do nothing out of the ordinary course to shorten the sharp time of trial which four or five millions of industrious workmen have to face. Whether the energetic few or the cautious many are right is a question which depends much more upon political than upon strictly commercial considerations. If the stoppage of the American supply is to be permanent, or even if the exports from the Southern States are to be seriously diminished for any considerable time, those who have thrown themselves with all their energy into the new order of things will reap their reward. On the other hand, if it is a reasonable expectation that the American war will soon cease, and that on the instant the cotton production of the South will be resumed on its old scale, those manufacturers who prefer to wait for the expected millennium of "New Orleans Middlings" may perhaps congratulate themselves on their superior sagacity. It is not necessary to be a manufacturer to weigh the probabilities of an early termination of the American struggle, and the best judge in the world of a sample of cotton may form a very mistaken estimate of the resources of the North or the tenacity of the South. The stimulus of a personal interest in the question may go far to quicken the apprehension of the mill-owners, and to entitle them to speak with more authority than others. But they are even now divided in their views; and seeing that the cause of the more enterprising among them is that which promises the speediest relief to the distress which is setting in in the busy hive of Lancashire, we are not going beyond our province in urging manufacturers to consider whether the more patriotic course which some have taken may not also be the more prudent, and whether the general reluctance to enter upon new paths may not be attributable much to the force of habit as to superior foresight. After all, these are matters which those concerned must decide entirely for themselves; but those who look upon the crisis from a national point of view will rejoice if the decision of Manchester should be in favour of more energetic efforts than she has yet made to re-establish our staple industry upon a foundation somewhat less uncertain than the slave-labour of the Confederate States.

THE AUSTRIAN TERTIUM QUID.

(From the Spectator, Feb. 15.)

Baited by Italy and menaced by France, with one kingdom nearly held by an army which consumes twice its revenue, another only restrained from insurrection by the moderation of its own leaders; with an army dispirited by the certainty of mismanagement, and a deficit almost as large as the revenue; with a Parliament which can pass laws only for half the empire, and the leadership of Germany almost lost; with Europe hostile, the people angry, and the dynasty despondingly obstinate, the statesmen of Austria seem to be driven at last into something which looks like ability. They have, it is said, given up the *Non possumus* and discovered a *tertium quid*. Hitherto their only course has been an unavailing complaint dictated by a fallacious hope. Something must turn up some day, and till then they would preserve intact the claims born under the arrangement of Villafranca. Napoleon might die, or the priests might upset his policy, or Naples might be given over to Garibaldi, or England and France might quarrel, or there might be a reaction in Prussia, or, in short, any great European calamity might give to the "Middle Empire" one more chance of exacting an ample satisfaction. She is the convict of Europe, and any confusion can but give her a chance. Then, with Sardinia once defeated, a second Novara fairly won, the Grand-Duchies would be reinstated, and Austria, placing a vassel after her own heart on the throne of Naples, might turn on the Magyar race, and perhpaps end the quarrel of eight centuries in their final extinction. For this the most despotic House in Europe has agreed to call itself constitutional, and for this it has maintained an army pronounced by its own advisers insupportably expensive, and has kept up towards Italy an attitude of armed forbearance. The situation, however, has lasted too long. The Neapolitans are defeated, and the Papacy quakes. Napoleon lives, and the Revolution is still restrained. The Western Powers do not quarrel, and, above all, Austrians are slowly wakening to a perception that, calmly observant as she may appear, England in the supreme hour may not bear to see a sixth constitutional Power reduced once again to slavery. Waiting for England's weakness is like waiting till the ocean is at rest, and half in despair, half in the exercise of their old cunning, the Austrian Cabinet have suggested a third device. Austria shall give up the *Non possumus*, abandon the Duchies, throw over the Bourbons, leave the Papacy to the care of the Providence in which it professes to trust, and acknowledge Italy, if only Italy in return will acknowledge Venetia.

It is an enticing bid. The Austrian Government, faithless to its subjects, is usually faithful to foreign Powers, and seldom violates those decorums which secure the peace of Europe almost as much as law. She would probably treat Italy, once acknowledged, better than she treats England, perhaps relax her rule in Venetia, and certainly abstain from encouraging revolution in an acknowledged State. The temptation to Victor Emanuel, therefore, as a mere dynasty, would be immense. He would be the "legitimate" King of Italy, a monarch whose revolutionary title had been forgiven by Europe.

All he has gained, and which is now always in jeopardy, would be guaranteed to his heirs. When Austrian support is withdrawn, the Papacy must make terms, the French troops would cease from their occupation of Rome, and the peninsula, from the Mincio to the Mediterranean, would at last be free. The secure sovereignty of twenty two millions of people,—that is the bribe offered to Victor Emanuel and his advisers. It is one which might make even their subjects pause. With Austria friendly, they would have time for that thorough reorganization which Italy so sorely needs, might bring their army up to its necessary level, might strengthen their fleet, and might prepare a system of sound and progressive finance. They would be free from the curse of Rome, free from the shadow of France, and able at last to commence the career of physical progress to which their national genius so clearly tends.

To Europe the view presented is hardly less pleasing. The possibility of war in Italy weighs on all states like a nightmare, increases all armies, burdens all peoples with an endless weight of taxation. France cannot disarm, for there is Italy to resist. Austria cannot disarm, for there is Venetia to defend. Germany cannot disarm, for there is armed France glancing frowningly at the flag which waves over the Rhine. England, above all, cannot disarm, for she cannot permit one Power to acquire a continental preponderance, or marshal the "minor marines" to dispute her possession of the seas. With the Italian question fairly at rest, one quarter of their armies, one-fifth of their taxation, might be spared to the peoples of Europe. To Austria, in particular, the change would be like a respite from execution. With no Italian war to dread, she might reduce her army to 300,000 men, and by selling her crown lands, and taxing the Church, place herself once again in a solvent position. The Hungarians, deprived of Italian aid, must needs make terms, and the empire, so recently almost dissolved, would be again prepared to assert that position in Germany which the dynasty values almost more than its Italian sway.

It is no feeble proof of the strength of modern opinion of the obedience which sovereigns are beginning to pay to moral considerations, that we should all feel that this plan, so astute, and in some respects so desirable, is nevertheless but a dream. There never, till now, has been a time when a king could feel such an offer not worth a moment's considerations. Even so late as 1815, an arrangement of the kind would have been pronounced just as well as wise, and the surviving diplomatists of the older school will still think its rejection the result of a silly sentiment. Yet all men out of Austria feel that it must be rejected. It involves a sale of Venetia, and is *ab incepto* utterly immoral. With his claim to deliver Venetia, Victor Emanuel would surrender his claim to be King of Italy. He is king, not by descent or by conquest, but by the election of a people, who elected him because he promised to secure, so far as man might secure, the unity and the freedom of the peninsula. With his efforts for that great object his moral right would end. The Italians would once more acquire the fatal belief that a monarch can never be trusted, and from that hour, out of Piedmont, where loyalty is ingrained in the people, he would rule only by force. The willingness which is filling his armies and strengthening Parliament to tax, and providing a levy *en masse*, under colour of a National Guard, would at once disappear, and with it the unity of Italy. Naples has not submitted to Piedmont, but added herself to Italy, an Italy which, without Venetia, cannot even exist. He might as well abandon Rome, and declare Italy constituted, while its capital was held by a foreign soldiery, protecting a separate dominion. The Mazzinian spirit, now dormant, would be at once revived, and the task of uniting Italy would be for the second time transferred to the Revolution. There is happily no fear of any compromise of the kind. The King who in 1849 refused an Austrian guarantee for his throne, is not likely to accept one now, or to forget that he has not yet avenged the father who, beaten by these very Austrians, deserted, traduced, and broken-hearted, said "did not die as kings die." An idea is for once *seen* to be stronger than diplomatists, or armies, or statesmen, and Italians will only wonder that Austria should offer such futile terms.

The proposal must be abandoned, but its consideration can scarcely have been infructuous. It is not possible that Austrian councillors can have considered the advantage of peace with Italy without considering also how completely peace is within their power. There is not an advantage which such an arrangement would secure which would not be obtained more fully by the surrender of Venetia. That province once honestly given up, and Italy has no quarrel with Austria. Indeed, a necessity, which is stronger than gratitude or national antipathies, will compel her to turn to Austria for aid against the overwhelming influence of France. The finances of Austria would be at once set right. The army might be reduced at once to 250,000 men, and the reduction fall on the dangerous Hungarian element. Hungary, with Italy content, must make terms, and if the Emperor had but the nerve to make them with the free Diet, to unite Austria and Hungary by an alliance instead of an impracticable constitution, he might remain master of two kingdoms, each entitled to rank as a first-class Power. Venetia at home brings him nothing, except new dangers in Hungary, and abroad yields him nothing except a position which is worthless, except as a menace to the Italy he is ready to acknowledge. There need be no talk of sale. On that one point Englishmen will sympathize fully with the Austrian Court. The Emperor has no more right to sell Venice than we have to sell Bengal. But he has a right to withdraw from a territory which detests his dominion, and can do it without sacrifice of dignity, and with a moral gain which, as the example of Italy shows, is of itself worth armies. The popular idea that the fate of Venetia would be a precedent for the remainder of his territory, is wholly without foundation. The only province held by the same title is Galicia, which has asked as yet for liberty rather than for release. In the meander of his territories the Emperor, though hampered by promises which he has broken, and constitutions which he has set aside, though opposed by parties whose chiefs he has shot, and hated by populations whom he has outraged, still reigns by a right other than that of conquest, and has only to govern justly to obtain from the regard of his people that obedience which even their hatred has not sufficed to destroy. It is confidence which is wanting in Austria, and who would not trust a sovereign who for the sake of a principle gave up a province?

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